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REASONS FOR FAILURE OF THE CUBAN REVOLT

Unexpected Loyalty of Government Troops Disrupted Plans of Revolutionary Leaders to Oust President Menocal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Our relations with the other American republics are the most important element in the future of the foreign policy of the United States; our relations with Cuba are the most important factor in our relations with Central and South America," said A. G. Robinson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Robinson is a specialist on Cuban affairs. He is the author of "Cuba and the Intervention," "Cuba, Old and New," and a number of pamphlets on subjects related to that island.

"A constant menace of annexation of Cuba exists," he said, "so long as Cuba is subject to such political disturbances as that of the present. That annexation is not desired by Cuba nor by the United States. It would be a blow seriously destructive to such friendship as exists between the United States and Spanish America because it would be accepted as the long-awaited proof that 'the Colossus of the North' intends to annex all of the Caribbean countries—and that the United States, with the physical ability to do so, sincerely intends not to take them, is beyond the comprehension of 99 per cent of the people of those countries."

"People of the United States ought to try to understand conditions in Cuba—and conditions in Cuba are fairly indicative of tendencies deeply bedded in the psychological and political structure of all the Spanish American countries of which I have any knowledge. The present disturbances in Cuba are a fair sample and I think the proper solution will establish Cuba in a long term of peace and order."

"All the facts of the present situation go to show it as the work of one man supported by a group of his political henchmen. A coup d'etat was attempted by the use of the military forces of the island: the Army, the Navy, the Rural Guard and the Municipal Police. These various bodies were in part organized, and in large part reorganized, during the presidency of José Miguel Gómez (1909-1913) and the important commands distributed among his followers."

"Convinced that an overwhelming majority of these forces would, when commanded to do so, unite and overthrow the Government they were sworn to defend, Gómez and his associates attempted to seize power."

(Continued on page four, column six)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The capture of Bagdad by the British, which is briefly announced from London, is an incident of first importance. Not only was Bagdad the base for all the Turkish-German operations in Persia and the mid-east generally, but as a Mohammedan "holy place," it ranks only second to Mecca and Medina. The capture of the great city on the banks of the Tigris definitely restores British prestige in the mid-east which was, at one time seriously menaced by the failure against Kut-el-Amara. There is no further news regarding the operations in Palestine; but should Jerusalem fall before British arms in the near future, the political advantage secured by the capture of Bagdad will be greatly enhanced. The wide flung half circle of the Allied offensive in the mid-east is being steadily narrowed, and with the British in possession of the railroad of the famous Bagdad line at Bagdad, further advance in this region ought to be a matter of time.

On the western front, the British forces still continue to make progress. London announces the capture of the village of Irlis, about a mile northeast of Miraumont on the Miraumont-Bapaume railway.



BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville).—Reporting military operations on the Russian and Rumanian fronts, the official statement issued yesterday by the German army headquarters says:

Temporary fighting activity, limited to local sectors, was revived.

In the advanced positions of our new Ancre front there was a lively artillery duel yesterday. Near Irlis there were infantry engagements, af-

(Continued on page five, column five)

EXCISIONS SAID TO BE DUE TO BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, England (Monday).—Replying to a question by Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons that the Lloyd George Cabinet was responsible for "certain excisions" in the recently published report of the commission appointed to investigate the Dardanelles campaign.

Mr. Churchill was one of those on whom the commission placed blame for some of the mistakes of the Dardanelles operations.

Replying to a question by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law added that the Government did not propose to publish the evidence on which the commission reached its conclusions.

Turning to the question of the British success on the Tigris front, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Bagdad's fall is the sequel of a series of brilliant performances. General Maude's troops pursued the enemy 10 miles in 15 days, thrice crossing the Tigris."

"The Diah River, which was tackled on Wednesday, proved a formidable obstacle," Mr. Bonar Law went on. "The Turks, strongly reinforced from Bagdad, stubbornly resisted, but General Maude withdrew his cavalry, bringing up infantry instead. The safety of the Turks in Mesopotamia is now imperiled."

SENATOR STONE RETAINS FOREIGN CHAIRMANSHIP

Senator Lodge No Longer on Immigration Committee—Special Session Expected to Come to a Close This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Committee assignments of senators were adopted Monday soon after the opening of the session. Senator Stone remains chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Lodge's assignments are changed only by the substitution of the Committee of Manufactures for that of immigration. The others of which he is member in the Sixty-fifth Congress are Private Land Claims (chairman), Finance, Foreign Relations, Navy Affairs and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. Senator Weeks is continued on the committees on Banking and Currency, Coast Defenses, Forest Reservation, Military Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Public Health and National Quarantine. He becomes a member of the committees on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and on Library, and is discontinued on the committees on Conservation of National Resources and Indian Depredations.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, succeeds former Senator O'Gorman on the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators Fall and Knox fill two Republican vacancies on the same committee.

In the new Congress, beginning with the extra session, Democrats will preside over 54 Senate committees and Republicans over 20. This is a gain of one for the minority over last year.

Indications are that the Senate will adjourn the special session in which it is now convened by the end of this week, since an extra session of Congress has been called for April 16. This means that controversial matters will go over until another session.

The Senate adjourned at 12:30 o'clock today until noon tomorrow. During a brief executive session nominations were referred to the proper committees.

No attempt will be made at this special session to obtain ratification of the Colombian treaty, involving an expenditure of \$15,000,000 and an apology for things that transpired in Panama. Democratic leaders have been told there will be no further serious opposition to confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, who was promoted to be medical director, with the rank of rear admiral. Republicans who deprecate jumping Dr. Grayson over the heads of 124 officers admit that it would accomplish nothing to antagonize the promotion.

During the session of the Democratic steering committee there was some discussion of probable work of the coming special session. Senators believe the session should continue only long enough to pass the appropriation bills that failed, and such other legislation as is demanded by the exigencies of the international situation.

Unless the President should ask that the Armed Neutrality Bill, defeated by the filibuster of the "willful twelve" in the closing hours of the last session, be enacted into law, it probably will not be passed. Democratic leaders are willing to stand on the President's action as sufficient authority. Some senators (Continued on page four, column three)

CANADA SENATE CLERK RETIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—After 40 years work in the Canadian civil service, Maj. Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, clerk of the Senate, has retired. Major Chapleau is a French-Canadian, but a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and served throughout the Civil War in the army of the North, retiring in 1871 with the rank of major.

UNITED STATES GIVES NOTICE OF ARMING OF SHIPS

Statement Sent to All Foreign Diplomats in Capital—Gunners of Navy on Passenger and Munition Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has given official notice to the embassies and legations in Washington that armed guards are to be placed on merchant vessels leaving United States ports, for the protection of persons on board. The State Department gave out the following announcement today:

"In view of the announcement of the Imperial German Government on Jan. 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precautions being taken for the safety of the persons on board and without the exercise of visit and search, the Government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board."

Each embassy and legation, it is understood, will immediately inform the home Government of the action taken by the United States. The official announcement comes as a natural sequence of President Wilson's decision, made on Friday, and it is understood that the work of furnishing protection to ships is proceeding with dispatch.

The announcement has made a profound impression at the capital, and is taken by the President's friends to be a sufficient answer to those who have been loud in their clamor for action. It is pointed out that there will be no backward step in the policy the Government has laid down with respect to enforcing its rights on the seas, and if war should come as the result of it, the responsibility would be upon Germany.

The details of the methods to be used by the Government in arming merchant vessels may not be published, as this information would be seized upon by German agents and used to the disadvantage of this Government, and possibly endanger merchant ships. The purpose of the Administration is to provide the means for the safe passage of vessels across the Atlantic, and no warlike intention is involved in the protective measures.

There is an impression in official circles, however, that Germany will not view the arming of ships in any (Continued on page seven, column three)

BLOCKADE DUE TO GREEK ACTS, DECLARE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a telegram from the president of the Athens bar, protesting against the maintenance of the blockade, says that the Allied Governments will be glad to raise the blockade when they are convinced that Greece will fulfill the conditions of the ultimatum of Jan. 8, and the notes of Dec. 3 and 14.

The blockade would, already have been raised, the telegram adds, if incidents, such as that of the secret mining of Corinth canal and the continued activity of Reservists had not aroused grave suspicion that the promises of the Greek Government had been only partially fulfilled.

The telegram has been favorably commented on by the press, and the Embros expresses satisfaction at receiving a direct reply from the powerful British Prime Minister.

Greece Calls for Food

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Greek Legation made the following announcement yesterday:

"A ministry of supplies has been established in Greece to meet the necessities arising from the Allies' blockade of Greek ports and the resulting difficulties of transportation of supplies for Greece. The minister of supplies has telegraphed the Greek Legation in Washington to hasten the shipment of wheat for the relief of the population of Greece."

"There should now be about \$20,000,000 of supplies and foodstuffs which have been completely exhausted by the 100 days of blockade of Greece, bought and paid for in the United States and either waiting shipment, or held up in transit by the Allied prohibition of any commerce between Greece and the United States. For such of these supplies as have not already been shipped in neutral vessels, retained during the blockade at Gibraltar, Malta or other Allied ports on the way, the Greek Government has already chartered vessels to carry the necessary articles to Greece as rapidly as possible."

"All reports from Greece received by the Greek Legation indicate that the suffering among the Greek people is beyond description. The lack of coal has forced all factories to suspend and the masses are suffering not only from hunger but dire poverty due to lack of work."

CHINESE LOWER HOUSE APPROVES CABINET POLICY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China (Monday).—The Chinese House of Representatives approved, by a majority of over 300 votes during a secret session, the diplomatic policy of the Government, including the rupture of relations with Germany.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE OPPOSES INDIA'S DECISION

Deputation From Lancashire Protests Government Plan to Increase Duties on Cotton Imports Into British India

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—A deputation of 100 members, representing the Lancashire cotton trade, interviewed Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, this morning. The deputation, which represented spinners, manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, calico printers, workmen, merchants, shippers and chambers of commerce protested against the decision of the Indian Government in agreement with the Imperial Government to increase by 4 per cent the duties on cotton imports into India without at the same time making a corresponding increase of excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India.

"Hitherto the import duty and excise duty have balanced each other at 3½ per cent. Since the decision was announced feeling in Lancashire has developed rapidly, and the very strongest opposition is threatened against this measure. The feeling is not confined to Lancashire. In Lancashire itself, the feeling is intensified by the fact that whereas when the question was brought up under the late Government Lancashire was consulted as to its views, on this occasion the first information the cotton trade had was the announcement of the accomplished fact."

In introducing the deputation to Mr. Chamberlain, who had with him Lords Islington and Sandhurst, Sir Henry Norman, M. P., said there had probably never been a deputation more impressive in its membership, representing a greater national interest or more profoundly concerned at the situation suddenly created.

It represented the interest of the second largest county in the Kingdom, exclusive of the metropolitan area where under the conditions prevailing until a fortnight ago the largest home (Continued on page seven, column three)

SWEDISH CHANGE OF CABINET MAY NOW BE AVOIDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday).—No definite solution of the ministerial crisis has been found yet. Evidently the disagreement is between the Premier, M. Hammerskjöld, and the Foreign Minister, Knut Wallenberg. The latter is supposed to favor the commercial agreement with England.

At the end of last week Marcus Wallenberg, a prominent banker who was a member of the Swedish delegation which negotiated the agreement in London, issued a manifesto in his capacity as chairman of the Swedish Industrial Union, representing 631 factories and 170,000 workmen, warning the country of the seriousness of the situation if a commercial modus vivendi were not found.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter now states that it believes that the disagreement between the members of the Government has disappeared and that a change of Cabinet will be avoided. In the opinion of people qualified to judge this probably points to a ratification of the commercial agreement with Great Britain.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Page 10-11
England's New War Loan Epoch-Making	1
Short Term Note Quotations	1
Stock Market Quotations	1
Cotton Cloth Trade Improves	1
Dividends Declared	1
Weather Report	1
Children's Page	Page 16
Editorials and Decisions	Page 18
Gustave Herold's Advice	1
National Prohibition Plans	1
Development of Canadian Resources	1
"Coal Oil Johnny"	1
Notes and Comments	1
European War	1
United States Gives Notice of Armed Ships	1
British Capture Bagdad	1
Australian Food Problems	1
Blockade of Greece Continues	1
Official War Reports	1
Case of Steamer Princess Melita	1
Brotherhood to Aid War Plans	1
Survey of Approaching 1917 Officers	1
Hindu Student Arrested in India Plot	1
German Propaganda Fund Discovers	1
General News	1
Cuba Revolt Reviewed	1
House Leaders to Avoid Delay	1
National Prohibition Plans	1
Great Britain and Cotton Industry	1
Boston Children's Aid Society	1
News of the Water Front	1
Boston, Michigan, Fronts	1
Prices Planned	1
The Real Estate Market	6
Food Situation in Several States	6
Carranza Elected as President of Mexico	6
Metal Fences for Boston Tenement District Favored	7
James W. Gerard Lands in Cuba	7
Boston Property Valuations and Their Fluctuations	8
Work of Arnold Arboretum	9
Illustrations	1
General Maude	1
Map of Bagdad District	1
In Bagdad	1
Map of Irlis District	1
Mine, Gall-i-Urel in Song Recital	1
Bussville Bees	1
Diego Columbus Ruins, Santo Domingo	1
Music	1
Mine, Gall-i-Urel in Song Recital	1
Samuel Gardner in Violin Recital	1
Politics: National	1
Committee Assignments of Senators	1
Special Articles	1
Food Supply Items	1
People in the News	1
By Other Editors	1
Spring Longings	1
Notes on Politics	1
The Neighborhood	1
Sporting	1
Intercollegiate Wrestling Meet	1
English Association Football	1
College Basketball Results	1
The Home Forum	1
Christianity is Scientific	1
House Hunting in Bagdad	1



Gen. F. S. Maude

RUSSIAN TROOPS GIVEN POWER TO ACT IN FOOD CRISIS

Soldiers Commanded to Preserve Order in Capital—Difficult Situation Also in Moscow

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—In a proclamation, General Khabaloff, commanding the Petrograd district, refers to "Disorders of the last few days, acts of violence and attempts against soldiers and police." He forbids all gatherings in the streets and notifies the people that the troops have been ordered to use their arms in case of necessity and to preserve order in the capital at all costs.

A semi-official statement previously published states that it was the severe winter conditions which had greatly delayed the transport of cereals by railways and their regular and timely arrival in Petrograd. These difficulties had roused unjustified apprehensions that the bread supplies might soon be exhausted. As a result, the communique indicated that raids on the bread supplies had begun, thus creating an appreciable scarcity.

The energetic measures taken prevented the situation assuming a serious aspect, while exceptional measures, such as public sales of bread, were organized by the municipal authorities. The statement concluded by saying that meantime the railway lines were being gradually cleared and that food stuffs were again arriving in Petrograd in normal quantities.

The conference, under the presidency of M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, decided that the municipal authorities should undertake the management of all food supplies and the Duma has instructed its Municipal Affairs Committee to draft a bill placing the control of these food supplies in the hands of municipalities and Zemstvos throughout the Empire. The bill will be presented on Tuesday. According to a statement made at this meeting the reserves of rye and wheat flour in Petrograd total 460,000 poods and further supplies are arriving.

Meantime in Moscow, the food crisis is even more severe than in Petrograd. Through the streets of Petrograd, meantime cavalry patrols are moving in all directions.

It is significant that frequently the police and soldiers greet each other with cheers. No newspapers are appearing and the trams are no longer running. The whole situation is most difficult.

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION TO BE AGAIN URGED

Resolution May Be Reintroduced at Special Session if Favorable Opportunity Is Presented for a Test in Sixty-Fifth Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for carrying the fight for Nation-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment to a victorious conclusion during the life of the Sixty-fifth Congress, are already being pushed. Whether the constitutional amendment will be before the special session is doubtful, and will depend, doubtless, upon the favorableness of such opportunity as may develop. Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and who will be its chairman in the Sixty-fifth if the Democrats organize the House, has stated that he would reintroduce his resolution for the amendment.

To adopt the resolution for a constitutional amendment a two-thirds vote is necessary in the House and Senate, and afterwards this action must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths, or 36 of the 48 states. The prohibitionists say they have the strength to do it.

The Reed "bone-dry" amendment was passed by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 11, and by the House by a vote of 319 to 72. In both houses the majority was considerably more than the required two-thirds. However, the anti-prohibitionists do not consider this vote as correctly showing the sentiment of Congress on the general question of country-wide prohibition. Many "wets," it is asserted, voted for the amendment on the theory that its extremely drastic provisions would react to the injury of the "dry" cause.

The "wets" would rather take the District "dry" law as a criterion of prohibition feeling in Congress. This law was passed by the Senate by a vote of 55 to 32, just three short of two-thirds, and by the House by a vote of 273 to 137, which is only one short of two-thirds.

National prohibition was voted upon Dec. 22, 1914, in the Sixty-third Congress. That vote showed 197 House members as favoring the measure, while 189 voted in opposition. Since that time, if the District bill correctly reflects the attitude of Congress, there has been a gain of 76 for the prohibition forces.

That the campaign for National prohibition has been well handled, even anti-prohibitionists admit. If the end which is sought is accomplished, which seems very probable, it will be the result of a gradual process worked out in a practical way, and with little of extreme radicalism.

Those who have watched the development closely say that the European war has had a helpful effect in the campaign against liquor, through the prompt curtailment of intoxicating drinks in the warring countries when the necessity became acute, for national efficiency.

BELGIAN LADY PARDONED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—King Alfonso has received a telegram from the Kaiser announcing that Mlle. Dentreloque, the Belgian lady upon whom was imposed the extreme penalty, and in whose case King Alfonso has taken special interest, has been pardoned.

HOW BAGDAD'S FALL WILL BE VIEWED IN EAST

Passing of City Over to British Troops Expected to Have Profound Effect on Eastern and Especially on Arab Opinion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—In well-informed quarters The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the fall of Bagdad is expected to have a profound effect on eastern opinion. Its effect on Arab opinion is expected to be especially marked, for it is sometimes forgotten that Arab lands were at one time the centers of culture and enlightenment, and that no country illustrates more clearly the profoundly deteriorative effect of Turkish rule.

The Turks have always acted on the policy of stirring up religious and other feuds between various sections of the Arab race and thus destroying and preventing the revival of national sentiment and national unity which would menace their own rule. Although, until the fall of Bagdad, Turkish domination might be regarded as only shaken, the happenings of the past year have had a marked effect on the Arab peoples.

It is true to say that the Arab races are coalescing and moving towards a new unity and mutual understanding. Religious and political feuds are rapidly passing away, and in general there are not wanting signs that Arabia is entering upon a new era.

The action of the Sherif of Mecca in assuming the title of King of the Hedjaz has proved of the most far-reaching importance and the effect of his action has been intensified by the reign of terror wherever Djemal Pasha's authority operated.

The King of the Hedjaz who gave satisfaction by assuming the title of king rather than sultan has formed alliances with other independent rulers of Arabia such as the lords of Assir, Koweit and Alhasa.

The last named areas lie south of the British sphere of operations on the Euphrates. The general result of the action of King Hussan in asserting his independence and forming these alliances is to eliminate Turkish rule from territory nearly as great as India.

Objective Reached

Announcement of Success of Sir Frederick Stanley Maude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—Bagdad has fallen to the troops of Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, who has thus struck one of the most resounding blows of the whole war. His success will have a most important effect on opinion in the East. It will be taken as indicating the truth of the dictum of the former Amir of Afghanistan that the British make big mistakes and suffer great disasters but always win in the end, a dictum which, as a well-informed authority once informed The Christian Science Monitor representative, had had a considerable effect in Afghanistan at the present time.

The victory will have most important political consequences if it is made good, for it blocks what has been called Germany's road to the East, and is the first serious blow that has been struck at the scheme of Bagdad, which is now, in a sense, in being and which with Mittel Europa it is now assumed to be Germany's object to make effective.

Bagdad actually fell early yesterday morning, so that the rumors referred to in Saturday's cable were somewhat premature. Telegrams show that the obstacle of the Diah river, which was expected to be somewhat formidable, was crossed on Thursday night and forced Friday. By Thursday morning, as a result of the crossing of the Tigris downstream from the Diah river, Bagdad had been menaced on the south and west, and by Saturday morning, despite very unfavorable weather conditions, the Turks had been driven back to within three miles of the city.

It is clear that the tremendous losses inflicted on the Turks during the operations directed to securing Kut had reduced the strong and capable Turkish Mesopotamian Army to a shadow of its former self. This was indicated by the precipitate dash across Ctesiphon battlefield, where a stand might have been made, and by the fact that no effort has been made to resist with the aid of the narrow belt of marshy land joining the Tigris and Euphrates near Bagdad, a position affording great scope to the brilliant defensive characteristics of the Turkish armies.

An important point in connection with the fall of Bagdad is that the Turkish Army front of Kermanshah opposing the Russian General Bara'toff's Army is placed in a difficult position. Unless it retreats precipitately it would appear to be in some danger of being intercepted.

The earlier successes of General Maude's Army induced the Turkish retreat from Hamadan, and the new success will certainly expedite the retreating movement.

Meantime, the loss in Mesopotamia, following on the loss of Armenia and the loss of Bagdad following on the loss of Trebizond and Erzerum and the

throwing off of the Turkish yoke by the Arabs will have an important effect on the war, even though the Asiatic war theater is subsidiary.

At this moment the Turks are in retreat everywhere in Asia and unless they can pull themselves together the effect will shortly be felt in Europe. In Asia, of course, the Turks have shown marked ability in thus pulling themselves together. Much will depend on the rapidity with which the Russians and British get into contact, and further developments will be awaited with the keenest interest.

Sunday.—The following official report has been received concerning the operations against Bagdad carrying them up to Saturday morning:

"Our forces engaged with the Turks on the Diahah line the night of the 8th succeeded, despite the bright moonlight, in effecting a surprise crossing of the Diahah and establishing a strong post on the right bank thereof. Meantime, on the morning of the 9th, the Turks having been bridged at some distance down stream, a British detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy holding a position about six miles southwest of Bagdad.

"The enemy was driven from this position to another position two miles in the rear. During the night of the 9th a passage of the Diahah was forced and our troops advanced some four miles toward Bagdad.

"During the 9th our forces on the right bank (Tigris) drove the enemy from his second position, bivouacking on the ground gained. This advance, despite a blinding dust storm and a violent gale, was pressed on the morning of the 10th, the Turks being forced to within three miles west and southwest of Bagdad."

Saturday.—The British troops in Mesopotamia were on Thursday engaging Turkish forces which were holding the Diahah River line, six miles below Bagdad, in some strength. It is announced officially. The official statement reads:

General Maude telegraphed that on the evening of March 7 our gunboats and cavalry discovered our opponents holding the line of the Diahah River. On the 8th our troops were engaged with the enemy troops who held the above line in some strength.

The position evacuated without resistance by our opponents at Ctesiphon on the 6th had been most carefully prepared and it is clear that they intended to hold it. Its evacuation was probably due to the rapidity of our advance from Aziziyah.

The city of Bagdad, still called by the Turks "the glorious city," goes back to the beginnings of its history into the remotest past. More than 2000 years before the Christian era, there was a city on the Tigris at this point where the great river comes within half, as it were, of the Euphrates, and under the Babylonians, especially in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, it was a place of port and of much importance. Submerged beneath the waters of the river there still exist the stones of the great quay which Nebuchadnezzar built for the Bagdad river trade.

It was, however, under the kalifs that Bagdad reached the summit of its greatness. From Kalif Mansur's little city, in the Eighth Century, it quickly grew and spread itself out until its people numbered over 2,000,000 and it divided the supremacy of the world with Cordova. So kalif followed kalif, each one more magnificent than the other, until with the rise of the Turkish empire, in the Ninth Century, the power of the kalifs of Bagdad began to decline. They still remained the religious head of Islam, but from being great rulers, they became mere puppets.

As to the city itself, it remained for many centuries a place of great splendor, but gradually fell into decay, and travelers who visited it in the Twelfth Century have left record that the western city was well nigh in ruins and, in the eastern half, "large spaces were without inhabitant." Finally, with the capture of the city by the Mongols, under the grandson of Jenghis Khan, in 1258, the Abbasid Kalifate came to an end, and Bagdad ceased to make history. It has always remained, however, a place of great strategic importance, and has never lost the veneration in which it is held in the Muhammadan world as a holy place.

Capture Was Expected

Report of Fall of Bagdad Believed in Washington

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the State Department has received no official dispatches concerning the fall of Bagdad, the press reports are taken to be authentic, for the reason that the capture of the ancient city has been anticipated by department officials for some time because of the desperate condition of the Turkish Army. It is many weeks since consular reports from that region have been received.

The only direct interest the United States has in the Near East at the moment is in the fate of the 1000 citizens of this country who have been sequestered at Beirut awaiting the arrival of the Des Moines and the Caesar, both of which vessels are at Alexandria awaiting assurances from the Turkish Government that they may proceed with safety on their missions of mercy.

VACANT LOTS TO BE PLANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Village President Wessel of Seneca Falls states that he is working on a plan to cut the cost of living for industrious families throughout the village and to materially improve the appearance of a number of streets by the same plan, says the Democrat & Chronicle. The idea was proposed when bills for the cutting of weeds on vacant property came to President Wessel's attention. The plan is to allow gardens to be made on these lots.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

In Bagdad

GERMAN VERSION OF USE MADE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, via wireless to Sayville).—French communications sent out by wireless, says the Overseas News Agency, German official press bureau, "contain untrue reports regarding the use made by German military authorities of French prisoners of war in the occupied districts of the western front. The measures taken by the Germans were adopted because about 29,000 prisoners of war have for months been living under miserable conditions and forced to do the hardest kind of work close behind the French lines, in a majority of cases within the range of German artillery fire."

The French wireless service stated that Gustav Ador of Geneva, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, had visited the German prisoners of war in the district of operations and had gained a most favorable impression regarding their treatment. There is no doubt the French authorities carefully selected a special district in which the conditions were favorable in order to deceive M. Ador and neutral countries.

"The French report regarding the German and French negotiations relating to prisoners of war in the district of military operations is not correct. Here are the facts:

"The French Government, in a note dated Dec. 21, 1916, was requested to assemble German prisoners of war in good camps situated at least 18 miles behind the front and to refrain from putting them to work at places nearer the firing lines. In case of refusal, or if no answer was given, it was announced that on Jan. 15, French prisoners of war would be sent into the German district of operations under similar conditions. The note, as is known with certainty, was immediately sent by telegraph to the French Government at Paris and it arrived there prior to Jan. 5, 1917.

"The French answer, dated Jan. 15, reached Berlin only after the counter measures had been put into effect. Besides, the contents of the answer in a great part were unsatisfactory. The French Government had not fulfilled the German request. It had merely declared it was ready to place the German prisoners 12 miles behind the front, where they were not sufficiently secure against the fire of long-range cannon, and where they were especially exposed to airplane attacks.

"This declaration, of course, did not suffice for the abolishment of our counter measures, especially since the experiences we had had with the promises of the French Government relating to questions of war prisoners were very discouraging.

"On the contrary, the French Government had to be asked to fulfill completely the German request. A communication to this effect was sent to the French Government in the beginning of February. On this occasion it was proposed to the French authorities that the whole district of operations on both sides be completely cleared of war prisoners. This offer in itself proved that the German Government does not make French prisoners work in the districts of operations because of lack of hands."

"Since that time the French Government has not replied, and prefers to expose Frenchmen to the fire of their own countrymen in order to be able

to continue to torture German prisoners and use them for labor contrary to international law.

"The French Government complains that even in the middle of December French prisoners of war were singled out to be sent to the district of operations. This assertion is untrue. The prisoners in question were marked only a short while prior to the final day announced in the German offer. If they had to be sent there the guilt was solely with the French Government."

VEGETABLE GARDEN THE TOPIC

"The Small Vegetable Garden" has been substituted for the subject previously announced for tomorrow in the series of horticultural lectures now being conducted by Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This change has been made because of the present interest in home gardening as a practical solution of the problem of high costs. The lecture will be given by Miss Jane Patten, special instructor in botany and horticulture at Simmons, in Perkins Hall, at 4:30.

PENSION PROJECT OPPOSED

Noncontributory pensions are opposed in the report of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on old age and health insurance pensions, issued today. In the opinion of the committee the time is not ripe for health insurance, but, if it is adopted, the committee says that employer and employee should be treated alike. The report says that noncontributory pensions "weaken the inducement to thrift" and the "inevitable effect of the establishment of the system" would be "to lower the age limit and increase the amount of the pension."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Questions about college life will be answered by the faculty at a forum in Simmons College today. Dr. Harry Varrel will be in charge. The match basketball interclass games will be played at the college this week the first being the junior and freshmen game tonight. The seniors and sophomores play Thursday and the winners of these games will play for the championship Friday. "Spring Bulbs and Their Culture," a lecture given by Miss Jane B. Potter last week, will be repeated in Perkins Hall tomorrow.

HARVARD SPEAKING CONTEST

Harvard students will compete in the third annual speaking contest for the Lee Wade II, prizes, in Sanders Theater Cambridge, on March 29 with all competitors speaking Mark Antony's oration from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 will be awarded. Contestants are from the three upper classes and the judges are yet to be announced. A preliminary contest will be held in which eight of 10 men will be chosen to compete March 29.

BRITAIN REFUTES CHARGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Admiralty has issued a communique refuting the German wireless press message of March 6 quoting an article in the North German Gazette purporting to describe the action between the Nachtigall and the Dwarf in the Cameroonian River on the night of Sept. 16-17, 1914, and alleging that the Dwarf opened fire on the Nachtigall's men while swimming in the water.

COUNT ANDRASSY AND AIMS OF CENTRAL EMPIRES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Matin publishes a correspondent's report of an interview, in Switzerland, with a distinguished alien, just returned from a journey through the Central Empires, where he conversed with leading statesmen. Count Andrassy, the Hungarian former Premier made an interesting statement. Germany, he said, was no longer aiming at vast conquests. "The war would end through general exhaustion and the terms would be dictated not by the stronger, but by the most wary of the belligerents, capable of preparing peace plans that he could realize by springing them on an unprepared opponent."

The Central Powers surprised the Entente by their declaration of war, but incorrectly estimated their strength. This time they would make no mistake. They claimed to be more intelligent than the enemy, and Germany had realized a unity of front and political thought, their common aim being the creation of Mittel Europa. The enemy was attempting to overthrow the Central alliance in the doctrine of unity of front, but could achieve nothing better than partial compromises, and his lack of creative work was in strong contrast with the activity and bold thought of Germans and Magyars.

Germany's aims were twofold, the first being continental and tending to a union of Central Europe and the East, the second, maritime and universal. The first would be attained by the present war and would render the second possible later; but to achieve this, England must be defeated. The speaker, unlike the Germans, doubted the success of the submarine campaign, and said other schemes must be devised that would take longer to mature. It would be a white peace without formal acquisitions or war contributions.

Poland and Lithuania must receive autonomy from the Central Powers and thus lose all contact with Russia. Germany would then feel secure against the latter, and be able to realize her great naval and world policy. Meanwhile, the general staffs were agreed, Russia's military strength must be broken.

SENTENCES IN WHEELDON CASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The trial of the four persons accused of conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson by poisoning concluded on Saturday evening at the Central Criminal Court when Mrs. Wheelodon was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude, her daughter Winnie, Mason to five years penal servitude and the latter's husband, Arthur Mason, to seven years penal servitude. Hetty Wheelodon, another daughter, was acquitted and discharged.

WOMEN TAXI DRIVERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—London is at last to have women taxi drivers. In future, it is announced, the Home Office will issue licenses to women who have passed the necessary topographical examination at Scotland Yard and proved their ability to drive a taxi.

BRITAIN MAKES PUBLIC CASE OF PRINCESS MELITA

Details Issued as to Dutch Attitude to British Steamer—Press Comments Given

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The case of the British steamer Princess Melita, which, after arriving at the Hook of Holland, was compelled to put to sea immediately, because she was armed, and was only able to reenter the Hook after having thrown her gun and ammunition overboard, has been made public.

The Princess Melita arrived at the Hook of Holland last Tuesday morning. Having put to sea again within half an hour, she returned to the Hook, owing to lack of water and the indisposition of a member of the crew. She was then placed under a Dutch naval guard.

According to the Telegraaf, the Princess Melita, having thrown her gun overboard, reentered the Hook of Holland, and after search by military guard, sailed for Rotterdam. She had come to take on board a cargo of seeds.

The position of Holland regarding armed merchant ships differs from that of other neutrals, and a semi-official German communique states the Dutch Government in an Orange Book, published in October, 1915, declared it considered armed merchantmen as warships. The German communique, therefore, argues that the Princess Melita should have been interned, the shortage of water or indisposition of a seaman being insufficient reasons for entering territorial waters.

The Maasbode regards it as reasonable that the Dutch Government rules should be enforced, so long as they remain unaltered; but says it is for the Dutch Government to decide whether their attitude can and will be maintained in the future.

Relief Ship Sunk

U-Boat Torpedoes Norwegian Steamer Storstad

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Norwegian steamer Storstad, engaged by the Belgian Relief Commission, was torpedoed and sunk on Thursday. On the hull of the Storstad the Norwegian mercantile flag and the ship's name were painted, while the name and official marks indicating she was chartered by the Relief Commission were in a position under the bridge and on the banners. From the masthead also hung the two signal canvas spheres known to every one as indicating the purpose of the vessel.

The captain, moreover, carried a German safe-conduct. The torpedoing occurred in broad daylight.

The submarine began by opening a heavy shell fire while running on the surface and submerged on approaching close to the vessel; sufficiently close to see without the slightest difficulty all signs already mentioned, even if she had not already seen them. She then fired a torpedo, which struck the Storstad below the bridge. All of the crew were able to get clear, and the submarine then drew alongside the captain's boat and put questions as to cargo and port of lading.

The submarine then drew off and again began firing on the Storstad, which appeared to be sinking very slowly. Shells repeatedly fell near the boats. The Storstad was carrying 9000 tons of grain for the relief of Belgian people.

In the boat in which Captain Enderseu got away was an American fireman named John Roy Christian. The vessel was 46 hours before being picked up. So far 13 of the crew are reported landed and 30 are missing.

U-Boat Activities

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, via wireless to Sayville).—The following statement regarding submarine activities has been issued:

In the Mediterranean were sunk nine steamers and three sailing ships with a total of 32,000 tons. Among them were:

Feb. 14, armed Italian steamer Morino, 4159 tons, loaded with cotton; Indian transport steamer Rosalie, 4237 tons, ammunition and oats from New York to Salonika.

Feb. 21, armed English steamer Wathfield, 3012 tons net, with 4500 tons magnesium ore en route to England. Feb. 22, French steamer of about 1000 tons.

Feb. 23, armed English steamer Troman Prince, 3196 tons, with feed cargo.

Feb. 26, armed English steamer

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Burnby, 3665 tons, with 5200 tons of coal from Cardiff to Algiers; also one armed hostile transport steamer of about 5000 tons with coal cargo, and the Greek steamer Victoria of 9388 tons.

March 3, armed English steamer Craigendoran, 2789 tons.

According to reports from two Italian soldiers rescued from the Italian troop transport Minas, sunk on Feb. 15 in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, the vessel had on board one general, three colonels, two majors and 1000 Italian soldiers belonging to three regiments. On account of the rough sea these men perished.

Sailings to Be Resumed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Weekly sailings resumed," read an announcement yesterday of the American Line in a resumption of its newspaper advertising of sailings between New York and Liverpool. It was said passengers, cargo and mails would be carried and agents were instructed to accept bookings.

The liners St. Louis, St. Paul, New York and Philadelphia still have the gun platforms used in the Spanish-American war, which have all been re-measured and inspected by naval constructors, and the Navy Department is prepared for the work required on them.

COUNT HERTLING AND U-BOAT WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A Munich telegram says that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, speaking in the Councilors' Chamber, said the intensified submarine war must be fought out as it had begun and was confidently expected to lead to the desired result. The German people were determined to stake everything for victory, and while they regretted that neutrals should have to suffer, they were not responsible.

BULGARIA DENIES BREAK IN RELATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A Sofia telegram says that the Bulgarian press agency is authorized to publish a formal denial of the report that the Bulgarian Government has addressed a note to the United States which has resulted in a rupture of Bulgarian-American relations.

Neither has the Bulgarian Minister at Washington been instructed to ask for his passports.

BUTTER GRADING URGED

TORONTO, Ont.—In order to provide the beginning of a system of producing and marketing butter by grades the Ontario Government is asking the House this session for an appropriation of \$75,000, says the Mail and Empire. The plan to be put into operation is adapted from that in operation in the West. The Department of Agriculture will establish and operate a central grading station, probably with cold storage facilities. One important benefit of butter grading will be met with in the export trade. Today Ontario butter going to England is of all grades and does not command the market that is waiting for butter that buyers know comes up to a definite standard.

POSSIBILITY OF HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Austro-Hungarian and German press is discussing the possibility of a Hungarian ministerial crisis. The visit paid by Emperor Karl and Count Czernin to Budapest last week was connected with a scheme for the formation of a coalition Cabinet.

On Count Tisza's recommendation the Emperor granted an audience to Count Andrássy, who did not receive the preliminary notification usual in such cases and Count Czernin subsequently called on Counts Andrássy and Apponyi.

There were persistent rumors of Count Tisza's retirement, but the Emperor suddenly returned to Vienna, explaining to high officials at the railway station that he was compelled to leave owing to important political events.

Frontier Rectification

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—During a recent debate in the Hungarian Diet, Count Stefan Bethlen, Transylvanian deputy, urged the rectification of the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier and the union of Serbia with Hungary. The proposal was not well received, however, Count Karolyi objecting that Magyar domination would be imperiled by the incorporation of foreign nationalities in Hungary.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

SURVEY IS MADE OF APPROACHING 1917 OFFENSIVES

While Many Military Critics Expect Germans to Strike in West Condition of Field May Determine Opening Action

LONDON, England.—On Feb. 21 of last year the Germans launched their offensive against Verdun to find themselves ultimately baffled by a tenacity and courage almost without parallel which has added fresh glory to France. The early date at which this, the first of last year's offensives, was initiated naturally leads to speculation as to what may happen in the near future when winter releases its hold on the different fronts and campaigning becomes possible once more. Behind the veil of secrecy which shrouds all military operations great events are under way, and everywhere, in military circles, one finds an expectation of early and fierce battles not only on the earth, but in the sky above and, of course, in the waters under the earth. Who will strike the first blow and where the first blow will be struck are the immediately arresting topics.

The supposed uneventfulness on the various fronts at the moment of writing, Feb. 12, is merely a figment of the newspaper readers' imagination. The daily struggle which proceeds from Switzerland and Alsace to the narrow seas, and from Riga to the marshes of the Danube, among the Macedonian hills, in the winterbound Caucasus, and on the banks of the Tigris is not recorded at length in the papers simply because the daily recital would state by its lack of novelty even more than the monotonous formula "nothing of importance to report." Even on the sea there is a constant alertness and the recent encounter of torpedo boat destroyers in the North Sea and the activities of the ubiquitous raiders on the Western front are a token of the preparations which are leading with increasing rapidity to the big happenings of the 1917 campaign. Each side is straining to get in its blow first, but the possible points of attack by both sides are kept a closely guarded secret.

So far as German intentions are concerned, there are rumors in plenty. One day it is a great concentration menacing Switzerland that occupies the newspapers, another day the Germans are found massing on the Dutch frontier. Again it is simply a general "stampede of German men and guns" along every road to the west that is placed on record. If the object is to confuse, the German publicity campaign is highly successful, but one thing is quite certain, namely that the high command on both sides take no particular stock in newspaper reports, and will leave nothing to chance. Last year the German attack on Verdun launched itself through a cloud of rumors of a great offensive against Russia. This year, the rumors point exclusively to the west and therefore, by deduction, it is Russia which will have to bear the coming blow, if the Germans are again able to strike first. As a matter of fact some of the rumors recently prevalent were accompanied by the German offensive on the Riga front, which still appears to be in progress, although so far it has not been a success.

The Germans concentrated on this front an extra 250,000 men, indicating clearly enough the importance they attached to the move. It was, in fact, a main movement, and success in it might have far-reaching consequences. It is, however, even more difficult than last year for Entente military students to say where the Germans will attempt their offensive. On the east the Riga attack, as already noted, has been held up and the offensive against Rumania has also come to an end partly as the result of weather conditions, partly as the result of the increasing Russian strength in equipped men and in heavy guns, and also perhaps, because Field Marshal von Hindenburg has pushed forward as far as, in view of all the circumstances, he feels able to go. The position left on this section of the eastern front is now very unpleasant for the Germans, with their right angled in the marshes of the Sereth and their left engaged in a hard struggle with the Russians among those mountains which remove for Russia the handicap of Germany's heavy artillery.

For many reasons an offensive in the east would be the most profitable move for Germany, but many military critics expect her to strike in the west. German military elements were lately removed from Rumania and it was the concentration of these, among others, north of Lake Constance that caused the speculation as to a possible German offensive through Switzerland. Another reason for assuming that von Hindenburg will make his main effort of 1917 in the west is the consideration that, according to many reports, it will be impossible for the Germans in the west to continue their policy of passive resistance for another season, with their declining numbers and in view of the growing superiority of the Allies in this respect. The Germans received a very severe grueling in the battle of the Somme and they have never been permitted to rest, except for a period when, as mentioned in cable dispatches, the shell-holes dug by the British artillery had filled with water and the British Army was presented with an impassable sea of innumerable small lakes of mud so continuous and so deep that it was utterly impossible for any troops to advance.

By the recently inaugurated policy of raids, which grow in number and importance, the Germans are kept in a continual state of disturbance, and according to Entente observers their

moral is too seriously weakened thereby to permit of von Hindenburg having any confidence in their powers of resistance to any such attack as that which occupied the latter half of 1916. As now carried out these raids inflict the maximum material and moral damage to the Germans with the least possible harm to the attackers and are, into the bargain, a process of training by which the British and French armies are prepared for the next great offensive. So expert have the soldiers become in these raids that, concealed by the smoke barrage on either side and the screen of fire in front, they enter the German trenches almost simultaneously with the lifting of the artillery fire; so that it is now perfectly common for the British to take in prisoners three or four times the total of their own casualties. The dug-outs are bombed to pieces. The barbed wire is cut into little snippets, and the raiders penetrate, frequently in an almost leisurely way, to the second and third lines of German trenches.

With their growing inability, in view of the necessity of economizing their resources, to reply to these raids, the military situation on the western front is regarded by Entente observers as powerfully impressing its German moral, and hence it is maintained that von Hindenburg will have to thin down his lines at every possible point and gather a fresh reserve for another big offensive to work in conjunction with the new submarine campaign. It is for these reasons that the rumors of concentrations on the Dutch and Swiss frontiers cannot be dismissed by the Entente military leaders without investigation. The probabilities against any attempted invasion of Switzerland are very great. To launch an attack through the narrow lane between the Jura Mountains and the Alps from Constance to Lausanne, so as to turn the French right in the Jura Mountains would not be a pleasant task, even if the Swiss did not resist. As was pointed out lately in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the attempted concentration of troops near Lake Constance might have for its object an invasion of Italy across the Tyrol. In many ways an easier and more practicable move, and the eruption into Holland would be from many points of view an even less pleasing project, for an independent and determined populace, a trained army of 500,000 men, and inundated territory would constitute a military obstacle of the most difficult kind. Nevertheless the most submarine developments furnish another argument for expecting the Germans to attack in the West. It is not doubted among military experts that the decision to go the full limit in submarine ruthlessness was not decided on for any other reason or with any other object than that of beating the Entente.

The German leaders hope that the submarines will so harry the Entente lines of communication as to disorganize the coming Entente offensive in the West, which is as freely advertised as the army of the air, and enable them to snatch a victory at the last moment. Some people are of the opinion that the Germans hope in this way to be able to continue on the defensive in the West while seeking a decision in the East where the military situation is such that it might at any moment imperil the German Central Europe and Hamburg-Bagdad schemes. If the British and French get in their blow first the question will be settled so far as the Germans are concerned, for with their inferior numbers they will have almost certainly to fight where the Allies dictate.

These considerations merely show the difficulty of forming any fixed conclusion on the army of the air, and the advisability of, in this case, adopting the maxim "wait and see." When the campaign is over it may be found that the simple question of which field would be earliest to fit for campaigning, decided the theater of the first great offensive of 1917 and this consideration incidentally is not only an argument for the West, but almost a conclusive argument against the likelihood of a German blow at General Sarraill's Army in Macedonia, especially now that the hopes the Germans may have had of Greek cooperation, have been finally removed.

CARBIDE AFFAIR IN FRENCH PARLIAMENT

PARIS, France.—The debate on the carbide affair in Parliament terminated in a vote of confidence in M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice. His eloquent speech in reply to the two deputies who found fault with the administration of justice was cheered repeatedly by the Chamber. The case in question, "the carbide affair," as it has come to be called, is a serious one in which some wealthy French industrialists are accused of having provided Swiss factories, who were ostensibly manufacturing munitions of war for the German armies, with carbide long after the war had started. Further the company appears to have had a contract with Krupp before the outbreak of hostilities by which it engaged itself to provide Krupp with explosive materials and never in any circumstances to provide Russia with them.

M. Viviani stated in the Chamber that the accusation of trading with the enemy was proved, but that it had occurred before the law of April 4, 1915, had been passed. The case will be tried before a court of law in the usual way.

VICTORIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority to pay the sum of £3600 to the Australian comforts fund, making the total amount of charitable funds received from Victoria for distribution by him £378,920.17.

GREAT BRITAIN URGED TO HELP COTTON INDUSTRY

Deputation Makes Appeal for Government Aid to Develop Resources of the Empire

LONDON, England.—In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, recently received a large and influential deputation representing the cotton trade. The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Marlborough and consisted of representatives of the British Cotton Growing Association, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, the Wigan and District Cotton Employers Association, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, the Amalgamated Weavers Association, the Operative Cotton Spinners Provincial Association (Bolton), the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers, the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Oldham Chamber of Commerce. The deputation was also accompanied by Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C. M. P.

Mr. J. Arthur Hutton said that at a meeting held in Manchester on Dec. 13 last the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the present situation as to the supply of cotton is most serious, and requires the immediate attention of His Majesty's Government.
2. That it is essential for the future prosperity of this country and also for the welfare of the colonies, that cotton growing should be developed as rapidly as possible in all suitable parts of the Empire.
3. That the authorized irrigation works for the development of the Gezira Plain should be pushed on with the least possible delay.
4. That immediate steps should be taken both to improve the quality and to increase the quantity of Indian cotton.
5. That a departmental or other committee should be appointed to consider the best methods of continuing and developing the work inaugurated by the British Cotton Growing Association, and that pending a decision on this question the Government should render such financial and other assistance to the association as will enable them to carry on their work to the fullest possible extent.

In explanation of the resolutions submitted Mr. Hutton pointed out that the development of cotton growing in new countries was only a slow process, but wherever the association had been successful in establishing cotton growing, it had brought prosperity, and it had made possible large reductions in the grants-in-aid required for East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Nigeria. If the authorized irrigation works for the development of the Gezira Plain were pushed on, they could confidently look forward to an annual production of at least 80,000 bales of high class cotton within the next five years, which would largely increase the prosperity of the Sudan.

The British Cotton Growing Association had proved that the cotton cultivated could be grown within the Empire. They had, however, reached the limit of their resources, and it was now for the Government to decide whether any further development should take place. There had been a good deal of talk lately about developing the resources of the Empire. They came before the board as business men to express the hope that this talk might develop into solid business. Mr. J. W. McConnell supported the proposals on behalf of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, and expressed appreciation of the work already carried out by the Government of India. Mr. Tom Garrett urged that the cotton growing capabilities of Queensland and South Africa should also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Edward Judson of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Mr. William Mullin of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and Mr. Joseph Cross of the Amalgamated Weavers Association urged the importance of the subject to the cotton operatives of this country, who had liberally subscribed to the funds of the British Cotton Growing Association in order to promote the growing of cotton within the Empire.

Mr. Roberts, in reply, stated that it had always appeared to him to be a great source of weakness, both to the cotton industry and to the Nation, that such a large proportion of raw cotton should be drawn from one source of supply, and that a valuable industry like the cotton industry should be dependent upon the vagaries of cultivation and of climate in one section of the world.

Furthermore he considered that those products, which could be produced in this country or in the British Empire, should be so produced. On fundamentals therefore, he found himself in cordial agreement with the deputation that had been put forward. He was very glad to observe a recognition of the community of interests between the employers and the employed in the cotton industry, which he regarded as a very good sign. The Board of Trade recognized that the deputation represented not a sectional, but a general movement. The work already accomplished under the inspiration of the British Cotton Growing Association had conferred considerable benefits on the Empire. Various proposals had been made as to the possibilities of development in the Crown colonies and

the self-governing dominions. It seemed that the time had come for a careful survey of the whole question. The need of increasing the number of sources of supply, and of bringing those supplies under national and imperial control rendered it extremely desirable that the subject should now be comprehensively reviewed. In the course of a few weeks, representatives of other parts of the Empire would be in this country and it might be that an opportunity would present itself of considering this question with them. He was in cordial agreement with the general idea of a committee being set up for the purpose of developing cotton growing in the Empire, and certainly such a committee was found practicable and desirable, the British Cotton Growing Association could not possibly be ignored when the work it had already accomplished was considered.

At the present time everything had to be subordinated to the war, therefore it was essential that the Treasury should husband the national resources, and while he was interested in all such schemes for development, he had to admit the enormous responsibility borne by the Treasury, and the need for deferring to their decisions. While he was unable to promise immediate financial assistance for the carrying out of the projects they had just submitted, he did not think progress should be stayed and the need was apparent for the immediate preparation of schemes of development for the period following the war. He promised to convey to the President of the Board of Trade, who was deeply impressed with the importance and urgency of the problem, the statements that had been made by the deputation, and it was intended to take the whole question of cotton growing within the British Empire into immediate and serious consideration, in the course of which the governments concerned would no doubt shape their plans largely in accordance with the facts and proposals that had been presented by the deputation.

Mr. Hutton, in thanking Mr. Roberts, said he would like to offer hearty thanks to the Colonial Office for the unfailing sympathy they had always given to the work of the association.

PRESENTATION TO MR. SCOTT SKINNER

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a concert recently given in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, Mr. Scott Skinner, who is known as "the Strathspey King" and for half a century has delighted Scottish audiences by his violin playing, was presented with his portrait in oils, painted by Mr. J. Young Hunter. In the portrait Mr. Skinner is shown in a characteristic attitude, awaiting his turn to go on, resplendent in his Highland dress. He holds his violin in one hand and has a fur-lined coat thrown over his shoulders. The portrait was presented by Dr. James Cantlie, R. A. M. C. London, and was unveiled by Mrs. Wauchope of Niddrie.

Dr. Cantlie remarked that the Strathspey King, as he had been aptly named, had upheld and advanced Scottish music, regarding it as a gift to Scotland which must not be lost sight of or neglected, but be cherished, preserved, and treasured as an inspiration for future generations. Amongst the great composers of national Scottish dance music there were three names which stood out prominently: Neil Gow, Marshall, and Scott Skinner. The Strathspey was the chief theme of each of these great composers, and the fiddle their instrument.

Mr. Scott Skinner in his reply said that undoubtedly Gow and Marshall had rendered great service to Scottish music through the strathspey, and all that he could claim for himself was that he had perfected the strathspey and made it to a pinnacle, where he thought it would remain as a tribute to the three. Some people thought there was no music in strathspeys, but they were wrong. He had made pasturals of them to prevent people dancing them. Mr. Scott Skinner went on to discuss some of the famous strathspeys in the literature of Scottish music and expressed his thanks to Dr. Cantlie and all those who had shown him such kindness.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A large number of Belgian refugees have made their home in Scotland for over two years and their coming forms a great chapter in her national history. The reception, registration, housing and maintenance of the refugees and the whole administrative work, is, by appointment of the Government, under the control of the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee. Interest has been aroused in other towns and villages in Scotland by public meetings, and funds have come in for the purpose from all sections of the community entirely as free-will offerings. The total amount, as at Oct. 31, 1916, received by the corporation committee and expended by local committees for the relief of Belgians in Scotland was £215,845 15s. In and around Glasgow the refugees are housed in between 700 and 800 dwellings, ranging from single rooms to entire houses, and of these premises representing an annual value of about £3500 have been granted free of rent. Though for military reasons centered in Glasgow the work has become in effect a Scottish national effort.

DUTCH SHIPMASTER REWARDED

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Klaas Knop, master of the Dutch steamship Iberia of Rotterdam, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the bark Holt Hill of Liverpool, whom he rescued in the Bay of Biscay on Dec. 11 last.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW DISPUTE MAY BE COMPROMISED

Brotherhood Leaders Say No Hindrance Will be Permitted to Government's Plans in Case of International Trouble

CLEVELAND, O.—As a result of the most important conference of Brotherhood leaders since the nation-wide railroad strike which resulted in the enactment of the Adamson Law, providing an eight-hour day for trainmen engaged in interstate transportation, it is predicted that a settlement of the present controversy will be reached, no matter what decision the Supreme Court may reach regarding the constitutionality of the law.

Announcement of the four unions' compromise plan, to be threshed out at a meeting with railroad officials in New York next Thursday, came simultaneously with the revelation that the Brotherhood chiefs had notified President Wilson that a strike or threatened strike would not be permitted to embarrass the Government in case the United States was drawn into war.

Following the meeting, of 400 chairmen of the four transportation organizations, who gathered here, came the disclosure that a letter had been sent to the President virtually committing the unions to abandonment of any labor crisis that might exist in case of international troubles.

Chairmen of general committees and chairmen of local committees came to the Cleveland meeting from all parts of the Middle states. All the presidents of the four organizations were also present. The chairmen represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

A statement was given out, signed by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers; L. E. Sheppard, acting president of the conductors; W. E. Carter, president of the firemen and enginemen, and W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, announcing that a plan of settlement of the controversy had been drafted by the Brotherhood heads and submitted to and approved by the chairmen. While the details of the settlement plan were not divulged, it was stated that the union representatives would lay before railroad officials a compromise plan, based on the employees' fight for an eight-hour day.

"It was decided to renew efforts to obtain a settlement," the official statement said, "and a meeting has been arranged with the national conference committee of the railways to be held in New York on Thursday, March 15."

President Lee of the trainmen, speaking for the Brotherhood chiefs, announced that a meeting similar to the conference held here would be held in Washington Tuesday, when the plan will be presented for approval to the chairmen of southern railway systems. The plan will be submitted for the approval of the chairman of eastern roads at a meeting in New York next Wednesday.

Today's meeting was attended by representatives of men employed on the New York Central lines east and west of Buffalo, including the Michigan Central, the Big Four and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio and other roads.

"The settlement conference with the railroad officials will have nothing to do with whatever action the Supreme Court takes in the present test of the Adamson Law," President Lee said. "An effort will be made to reach an agreement that will bring peace between the railroads and the men if the law is held constitutional. An effort will be made to work out a plan that will effectively take the place of the Adamson Law in case it is held unconstitutional."

NOMINATIONS FOR TARIFF BOARD EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nominations for the tariff commission probably will be sent to the Senate for confirmation by President Wilson soon, perhaps today. Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard University will be chairman of the commission, and has obtained leave of absence from Harvard until September, 1918. He is an authority on economics and has written extensively on the tariff.

Daniel G. Roper, another member expected to be nominated, has had practical experience in dealing with the tariff. After serving in the South Carolina Legislature, he became clerk of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and then became identified with the Census Bureau in the collection of cotton statistics, making a trip to Europe to study the question. When the present tariff law was framed, he was connected with the House Ways and Means Committee as an authority on statistics. Until last fall he was first assistant postmaster-general.

William Kent, a member of the House until March 4, probably will be another member. He is a native of Chicago, but has lived long in California. He has been extensively identified with banking and other forms of business. He was elected to one Congress as an insurgent Republican and for two terms as an Independent, but was not a candidate for reelection last year. During the last campaign he supported President Wilson and headed the Wilson Independent League.

Among the other men under con-

sideration is E. P. Costigan of Denver, a lawyer. He was originally a Republican, but in 1912 and again in 1914 was the Progressive candidate for Governor of Colorado. He is looked upon as one of the founders of the Progressive Party in Colorado. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale has also been mentioned.

E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department, has also been mentioned in connection with a place on the commission, as has Miss Ida Tarbell, a writer. It is understood, however, that Miss Tarbell refused to consider the position.

ANTI-ALIEN LAND BILL FAILS TO PASS IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The Idaho Legislature adjourned Saturday night, leaving the Anti-Alien Land Bill unpassed. This bill, which was intended to keep the Japanese from owning land, together with the Mongolian marriage bill, preventing marriage between whites and Mongolians, was not taken from the committee in the Senate. The resolution for State division was also defeated in the Senate.

A workmen's compensation act, after being handed back and forth between the two houses six times, finally received unanimous agreement of all members Saturday afternoon. The deadlock related to the place casualty companies were to occupy, and whether adjustment was to be between the workmen and the insurance company. It provides for a State insurance manager, a board of three members and a complete State insurance fund, granting the employee the privilege of insuring with casualty companies by depositing a surety bond with State.

CLEARING HOUSE PLANNED AS AID TO IMMIGRANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Establishment of a clearing house through which both Government and private agencies interested in immigrants may direct their efforts with a view of affording aliens "a chance to work out their own destinies," is proposed by the People's Institute of this city, it is announced.

"The present aim of most associations," said a statement issued by the institute, "seems to be simply to get the immigrant a job. Whether the immigrant is fitted to the job, or the job to the immigrant is seldom considered. The reason for the misfit seems to be that the agency representative and the immigrant have difficulty in understanding each other."

The importance of the immigrant learning English is not, as a rule, properly driven home. If the immigrant were directed to the nearest evening school in the neighborhood where he could learn English an important step in the right direction would be taken.

"It is planned that all agencies coming in contact with immigrant difficulties will call on the bureau of information at the barge office for proper direction and disposition. The clearing house purposes to use Government agencies to the fullest extent, rather than private ones, and by reporting on individual cases to disclose the inadequacy and inefficiency of any particular bureau or department."

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MAJORITY RULE LAW IS PASSED IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Victory in the initial skirmish for State-wide prohibition is seen in the passage at the special tax session of the Kentucky Legislature of a resolution to have a majority rule instead of the former requirement of two-thirds of the vote. The two-thirds rule was inaugurated by the liquor interests several years ago and has been responsible for the defeat of many bills during that time. While the liquor question will not come before the present session of the Legislature, it will come before the regular session next January. The adoption of the new rule establishes a precedent which is expected by the drys to be of material benefit to them.

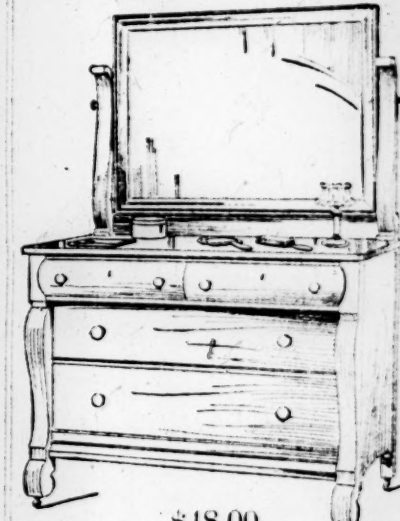
The Kentucky Tax Commission has prepared a bill providing for an increase in the State license tax on saloons of \$100, making it \$200; a 2½-cent tax on pari-mutual machine receipts; and a three-cent tax on crude oil produced in Kentucky.

The dry leaders have announced their intention to oppose all efforts to tax distilled liquor or spirits on an argument against prohibition. The drys feel that the chief argument against prohibition in Kentucky is economic, and they don't want to add anything to the stock of their opponents' arguments. They assert that the more money the State gets from whisky the harder it will be to dislodge it. In the face of their opposition it will hardly succeed.

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PROPOSED LOOP SERVICE IS TOLD OF BY MR. BRUSH

President of Boston Elevated Before Legislative Committee Describes Methods to Solve Some Traffic Problems

The betterment of the Boston Elevated's service was discussed at length today before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs by Matthew C. Brush, president of the road. A loop service extending from Lechmere Square, in Cambridge, over the viaduct and through the Tremont Street Subway and Shawmut Avenue, Dover Street and Harrison Avenue, then by way of the Atlantic Avenue loop to the North Station and the viaduct was proposed by him as a means of solving one of the problems entailed in the efficient handling of traffic.

Mr. Brush also proposed that the Upham's Corner extension of the Dorchester tunnel be postponed until after the section to Andrew Square has been put in operation.

"Unless some scheme is worked out," he added, "whereby the car rider is not called upon to pay the entire interest on the investment."

Dealing with the problem in East Boston he said that it would be entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint to extend the East Boston tunnel under Meridian Street to Central Square, with the understanding that when the traffic demanded it it could be extended to Winnisimmet Square, Chelsea.

"By providing a branch-off at Maverick Square opportunity would be given for service in the East Boston tunnel to Orient Heights, and, under proper fare arrangements, to Revere Beach," Mr. Brush continued.

He then went on to say that sooner or later train service must be inaugurated in the East Boston tunnel, when this arrangement would be desirable. In that case, he went on, the scheme would provide for eventual operation of train service from Scollay Square under Orient Heights to Revere Beach.

Mr. Brush also proposed that it is possible to run the Columbus Avenue cars into the Tremont Street subway, saying that the best method to do this would be across Arlington Street to the present subway entrance. He said that if it were undertaken to extend the tracks from Park Square a serious engineering problem would be involved.

He also proposed the discontinuance of paper transfers in the downtown district, saying that "passengers desiring to go to outlying districts should use one of the numerous subway or elevated stations."

In speaking of the Washington Street tunnel situation, Mr. Brush said that the operation of the Cambridge loop proposed in his opening remarks would permit of putting through the Washington Street tunnel all north and south elevated trains and increasing the frequency so that eight-car trains could be operated at intervals of 1½ minutes. He also questioned the fairness of compelling the road to locate a station at Charles and Leverett Streets, as has been recommended in a report to the Legislature.

The completion of the Everett elevated structure "as soon as possible," and increasing the facilities of the Forest Hills Elevated yards he also promised.

He said that the company had recently ordered more than \$2,000,000 of new cars to be delivered as soon as they can be manufactured. They include cars for surface, elevated and subway use, he said.

Mr. Brush then read from remarks by William S. Twining, director of the Department of City Transit in Philadelphia, in which that official proposed the temporary abandonment of the public's "insistence on the five-cent fare." Mr. Twining also, in the remarks credited to him by Mr. Brush, urged the construction of rapid transit lines as auxiliary to the surface service.

He also read from a report made to the Mayor and City Council of Chicago by William Barclay Parsons, Bion J. Arnold and Robert Ridgway, in which the difficulties of financing rapid transit propositions was discussed at some length.

"The company is endeavoring to furnish a reasonably satisfactory service," Mr. Brush said in conclusion, "and until facilities now being provided and under consideration have been completed and until full opportunity has been given to take advantage of the recommendations of the recess committee, action on still added burdens should be deferred. With so many improvements to be consummated during the next year it would be fair to all interests for the company not to be burdened with still added charges of any character."

Previous to Mr. Brush's appearance before the committee, Joseph B. Eastman of the Public Service Commission answered several questions which had been asked of him at a previous session of the committee, the data on which it was necessary he should consult.

He related the financial history of the Cambridge subway, as revealed from the reports of the company on file with the commission and also the various bond and stock issues for that purpose which had been authorized by the board and its predecessor, the old railroad commission.

He dealt at some length with the subject of paper transfers and said that the purpose of the company, in this connection, was to abolish some of the transfer points about the district served by it. There are 111 of these now, he said, and it is believed that at

least 16 can be abolished by the inauguration of an extended system of enclosed transfer areas.

"In the past six years the Elevated has incurred expenses substantially as great as the Boston & Albany has in the past 86 years," declared President Brush in his closing statements to the committee. "Since 1911 the road has incurred liabilities of \$49,396,149.65, of that amount \$34,177,000 is in operation and \$15,000,000 will be in operation in less than a year."

LIBERAL LEAGUE OF MEN FROM ALL PARTIES PROPOSED

Progressive Leader Sends Out Call for Convention to Which the President Is Invited

An invitation has been extended to President Wilson and to United States Senator Hiram Johnson of California to attend and address a convention of the National Progressive Party at St. Louis, April 12, 13 and 14, at which it is planned to form a league of liberals. The invitation is signed by Matthew Hale of Boston, acting chairman of the Progressive National Committee.

An attempt will be made to unite liberal members of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties to act in conjunction with the Progressive Party.

In extending the invitation to both President Wilson and Senator Johnson, Acting Chairman Matthew Hale of Boston stated that each is recognized by Progressive voters as "a great liberal leader who has consistently advocated and successfully achieved legislation which but for extreme personal efforts would not have been accomplished."

In the call for State delegations, which are restricted to no set number, but will include all who desire to attend, Chairman Hale declared that the "Progressive Party's so-called radicalism of four years ago is now largely the law of the land."

He added that the 1912 platform will have to be brought up to date, and that new issues must be met by new plans, while old issues still untouched will have to be emphasized. Prior to the convention a preliminary committee on resolutions, set in national headquarters in New York for one week to consider all resolutions submitted.

A conference of liberal leaders will be held during the week of the convention and it is proposed to form a national committee of the Liberal League, with subsidiary leagues in each State, corresponding to State committees, upon which each party or group will be represented under some consistent plan of representation to be mutually agreed upon at the convention.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders were issued on Monday as follows: Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Slaven is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Western Department.

Capt. Campbell B. Hodges is relieved from further duty as inspector-instructor with the National Guard in Louisiana.

Capt. Horace P. Hobbs is relieved from further duty in the office of the chief of the militia bureau.

The following named officers will be examined for promotion after April 15: First Lieuts. George E. Arneimann, Clarence D. Lang, Isaac Spalding, Harry J. Malony, Robert F. Hyatt, Karl B. Hochwalt, Francis T. Armstrong, Hamilton Templeton.

Lieut.-Col. George P. Howell is relieved from duty with the 1st regiment of engineers.

Maj. Elliott J. Dent is relieved from station and duty at Little Rock, Ark. Maj. Amos A. Fries is relieved from station and duty at Portland, Ore. Capt. Arthur N. Tasker is detailed to deliver a course of lectures at Columbia University.

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln is detailed to deliver a course of lectures at Bowdoin College.

Capt. John R. McKnight is detailed to deliver a course of lectures at Indiana University.

These officers of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: First Lieuts. Charles W. Rauschenbach and William T. Weissinger. The resignation of Capt. William T. Weissinger is accepted.

Col. James D. Glennan is relieved from further temporary duty in the southern department.

Maj. Henry D. Thompson is relieved from duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Maj. Alvord Van P. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service.

SOCIALISM IS DEFENDED

Prof. Walter Rauschenbach of Rochester, N. Y., spoke yesterday in the Old South Meeting House Forum on the subject, "The Appeal of Socialism to a Christian Mind." He said that "to beat the Socialists you must beat them to it." He declared that Socialism stands for the ideals of the primitive church. He said that Socialism is a movement of the common people, as Christianity was when taught them by Jesus. He declared: "Jesus showed his sympathy was always with the workers, though the churches have now largely got away from the workers and they appeal to the upper classes." He said that Socialism insists on justice and points out that a limited class gets its income from possessing the tools with which labor must work.

BOSTON Y. M. H. A. MEETING

The Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, Roxbury, met yesterday and heard an address from the Rev. Dr. Rudolph I. Coffe of Chicago on "The Y. M. H. A."

SENATOR STONE RETAINS FOREIGN CHAIRMANSHIP

(Continued from page one)

ators, however, believe that a joint resolution should be proposed to declare it to be the sense of Congress that the President acted within his power in arming ships.

Salvador's Position Minister Insists Republic Is Not Aiding Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That El Salvador has had any connection with any German intrigues, either as to wireless stations or anything else, is denied by the Minister of El Salvador in Washington, in a statement issued Saturday.

"The people and Government of El Salvador," the statement said, "are now, and have always been, particularly friendly with Guatemala, and recent reports to the contrary are absurd. That German spies or political agents are strong enough in my country to bring about such a reversal of its traditional friendship with Guatemala, or involve it in hostilities with that or any other country, is preposterous."

"Germans residing in El Salvador could be counted on the fingers of one's hands, and their influence, nationally or locally, is nil. In Guatemala, on the other hand, many of the largest coffee and other properties are owned by Germans, and it may be said that German influence is greater in that country than in any other central American Republic."

"But in neither case, or elsewhere in Central America, is it at all probable that German gold could seduce the governments—certainly not the people—to embroil themselves to the injury of each other or the great and good friend to the north of us, the United States."

Tie in the House

Sulloway Vacancy Offsets Conry Vacancy in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democrats and Republicans again have equal numbers in the membership of the House of the Sixty-fifth Congress as a result of the vacancy in the district which was represented by Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire, who passed away on Sunday. This offsets the Democratic vacancy in the district which was represented by Michael F. Conry of New York.

It is considered unlikely that the vacancy in the New Hampshire district will be filled before April 16. Control of the House rests, apparently, upon the action of the five so-called independents unless there is a "coalition" agreement between the two big parties.

Representative Schall, Progressive of Minnesota, counted as one of the five holding the balance of power in the House of the Sixty-fifth Congress, has announced that he will not be a party to any action of independents which will block important legislation in the special session, which convenes on April 16, and in which the Republicans and Democrats are so evenly divided that who will control is still in doubt.

"While I am reserving my right to vote independently," said Mr. Schall in making his announcement, "I am not going to join a group of men, and block legislation for the mere purpose of gaining patronage. Patriotism means more to me than mere party victory, and I shall do my best to help expedite public business."

Prediction of the outcome of the close contest in the House cannot yet be made with confidence. The present figures as to party strength are: Democrats, 214; Republicans, 214; Progressive, 1; Prohibitionist, 1; Progressive-Protectionist, 1; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1. These figures may be changed by absence, of course.

The Democratic strength may be brought up to 215 by the calling of a special election by Governor Whitman of New York, to fill the vacancy in the Fifteenth New York District, until recently represented by Michael F. Conry, and Minority Leader Mann, candidate of the Republicans for the speakership, has telegraphed to Governor Whitman in favor of that being done. Coalition, or bipartisan organization—that is, agreement among party leaders on a division of offices, committee control and patronage—is still as likely on both sides as believed to desire to avoid such a contest on the floor as will give liberals and independents a chance to make radical changes in the rules, such as making committee meetings open, requiring reports from the Rules Committee, and a method of taking record votes on the floor of the House which would permit the institution of frequent roll calls in the House as committee of the whole.

Special Laws Planned

President Wilson Preparing for Extraordinary Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson and his advisers have commenced planning the special legislation that will be needed to meet the extraordinary conditions of the country when the extra session of Congress is assembled in April. The character and details of this legislation, it is pointed out, will depend largely upon the situation that is expected to develop in the next few weeks.

All that may properly be published at this time is the fact that the Gov-

ernment is proceeding with the work of arming merchant ships and carrying into practice the determination of the United States to protect its right to sail the seas.

Administration officials have anticipated in a large measure the possibility that great harm may come to the country through the unpatriotic publication of details of the defensive measures and by the making known of the fact that vessels armed for defense have sailed.

It is stated that all the matters the President will bring before the special session will have to do with national defense. To this end the War and Navy departments have been directed to prepare estimates of the funds available and necessary to carry into effect any measures that may be decided upon.

Hammond Defends Stone

Wireless Torpedo Inventor Says Senator Did Not Reveal Secrets

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Hays Hammond Jr., submarine expert and inventor of the wireless torpedo, has written Senator Stone a letter intended to exonerate him of the charge of revealing a naval secret when he declared on the floor of the Senate that the Navy Department was contemplating placing small submarine chasers on American merchant ships to protect them from German U-boats.

Mr. Hammond declared that the plan had been published before in an interview which he himself gave a Boston paper.

In the interview referred to Mr. Hammond discussed the various methods of combatting submarines, and besides other things, said: "The best way is for every merchant ship of considerable tonnage to have light, high speed motor boats equipped with one-pounders, and when the vessel comes in the vicinity of a blockade lower the boats. The boats would then constitute a screen to protect the vessel just as torpedo boats defend dreadnoughts."

"It is better to defend merchant ships in this way than by having guns on their own decks. By this method submarines can be held off farther from their targets, and small patrol craft have been found to be the best answer to the submarine."

The Mayor has time and again declared that Boston should have a lower tax rate and would have a lower rate were the Board of Assessors to find and assess systematically more of the real and personal holdings in the city of Boston. He has criticized the methods of the assessors' office and has held that were conditions changed in certain directions the city would be the gainer.

The Mayor has urged the board to have their assistant assessors return property valuations with all the care possible. He believes that Boston should get a greater return than it does from its property. At the same time the Mayor realizes the difficulties under which the assessors labor. They are in a large measure dependent on returns under oath given them by the taxpayers of the value of their properties.

Pledge Wilson Support

Republican Leaders Affirm Loyalty to Nation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governors Edge of New Jersey and Holcomb of Connecticut, former President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Elihu Root, J. P. Morgan, Mayor Hittchock, W. Murray Crane, Robert Bacon and other prominent men attended a dinner given here last night by Cornelius N. Bliss, at which they pledged themselves to support the national Administration in any measures that may become necessary for the protection of United States interests and the honor of "the flag in the present international crisis."

The dinner, which was informal, was arranged by Mr. Bliss from patriotic motives, it was said. Governor Whitman had been invited to attend, but sent word that it was impossible for him to do so. The question of concerted action by the leading officials and citizens of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the common safety in the event of actual hostilities, was dwelt upon by the speakers.

Shipbuilders Confer

Constructors of Wooden Vessels See Secretary Daniels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The owners of nearly all the yards in the United States where wooden ships are constructed were in conference with Secretary Daniels this morning at the Navy Department.

The secretary is endeavoring to learn from them the capacity of their yards for the speedy construction of a large number of ships to be used for patrol purposes.

It is possible that Secretary Daniels will give out a statement on the conference later in the day if it shall be considered that details can be given with safety to the Government interests.

Senate Gets Nominations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today sent to the Senate some 1500 nominations which were not acted upon before adjournment March 4.

CANADA'S THIRD WAR LOAN LIST OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's third and greatest war loan designed to furnish further financial resources for the war is available for subscription today. It consists of \$150,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds issued at 96 and maturing 20 years hence, on March 1, 1937, when they will be payable in gold at par in the principal cities of Canada and the Bank of Montreal Agency in New York City.

In a message to the people of Canada, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, appeals to their patriotism to make the loan an overwhelming success, thus aiding effectively in the cause of winning the war.

WORCESTER ACADEMY

A plan by which the Worcester Academy's debt of \$250,000 will be canceled at once has been adopted by the alumni of that institution. Under the proposal the total contribution will be made at the outset and the academy will send an annual check to every certificate holder for a period of 10 years. A thorough canvass will be made in the next two weeks.

VALUATION OF BOSTON TOTALS \$1,608,701,300

Assessors' Figures on Real and Personal Property Show an Increase of About \$35,000,000 Over the Amount of 1915

Boston property, real and personal, is valued by the Board of Assessors at \$1,592,995,000. Of this amount, \$1,279,775,700 is assessed as real estate values and \$313,219,300 as personal property. Add to this the bank stock assessed at \$15,706,300 and the total assessment of personal property is increased to \$328,925,600 and the grand total of property, real, personal and bank stock in Boston, to \$1,608,701,300. There were 210,922 polls assessed and were the collection of poll taxes in Boston more than a faring, we polls would pay into the city treasury more than \$400,000 additional each year.

In 1915 the grand total valuation in Boston computed by the Board of Assessors was \$1,573,176,708 while in 1914 it was \$1,550,048,908. In 1914 the abatements from valuations made by the Board of Assessors amounted to \$13,819,900. In 1915 the abatements were \$13,548,600 while in 1916 they had dropped to \$8,123,700.

Mayor Curley never has been in complete accord with his Board of Assessors. While the assessors are appointed by the Mayor and hold place though permission of the city's chief executive, the Mayor has time and again expressed himself as differing from the board in many of its actions.

The Mayor has time and again declared that Boston should have a lower tax rate and would have a lower rate were the Board of Assessors to find and assess systematically more of the real and personal holdings in the city of Boston. He has criticized the methods of the assessors' office and has held that were conditions changed in certain directions the city would be the gainer.

The Mayor has urged the board to have their assistant assessors return property valuations with all the care possible. He believes that Boston should get a greater return than it does from its property. At the same time the Mayor realizes the difficulties under which the assessors labor. They are in a large measure dependent on returns under oath given them by the taxpayers of the value of their properties.

Under the law the assessors are supposed to return valuations on property corresponding with the market, or selling price, of properties as a basis of assessment. The market price is determined by what property has sold for in the neighborhood and a full 100 per cent estimate of value is supposedly returned by the assessors.

A rather nice question has been raised recently at City Hall as to why property does not in some measure reflect the extreme rise in cost of building materials and the cost of erecting a building under present labor conditions.

In many instances, doubled in cost in the past five or six years. Labor is commanding measurably higher wages. Then why do not the assessors take this fact into account when estimating the values of property today as compared with valuations of a half dozen years gone by, is a question asked by certain persons who are studying civic affairs and administration.

That the market price in a district governs the price of property and the assessment of property under the regulations which have been law to the assessors for years is the answer given as to why fluctuations in cost of materials and wages are not taken into account in the returns made of assessable properties. It is held that the price of the rise of materials a house erected five or ten years ago has deteriorated to a certain extent and that unless the land values have increased in the district the assessors must return a certain depreciation in the value of the property to be fair to the owners.

The whole method of taxation in Boston and the returns on property are held by the single, or land tax advocates, as good arguments for their position. The assessors point out the law and argue that they cannot reckon real estate values as the stock market fluctuates. They say that the only safe and certain basis for reckoning the value of any property is that of the sale of other properties in the neighborhood.

Certain localities become less desirable through the passage of years and the change of residents while others enhance in value. Business invades certain districts changing entirely the nature of the real estate and its method of valuation. Boston has experienced more of such changes than most cities in the United States owing to its topography. The Elevated railroad structure has also changed values in several sections of the city and the railroads, their stations and freight yards have changed radically the real estate values in other sections. The members of the Board of assessors point out these governing conditions and others to illustrate why property values change in certain sections and why they fail to show advancement in other sections.

BOSTON MEN TO SPEAK

Among the speakers from Greater Boston at the National Conference on Child Labor, to be held in Baltimore, Md., from March 23 to 25, will be C. C. Carstens and Richard K. Conant, the former on child labor law codes and the reporting for Massachusetts on unusual problems and conditions.

HILL MEASURE ON LOCAL OPTION STIRS ALBANY

Expected to Pass the Assembly, but Doubt Is Felt Regarding Its Adoption in the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Hill-Wheeler Bill extending local option on the liquor question to the 57 cities of the State is causing more discussion in the Legislature and throughout the State than any other measure introduced in Albany at this session. At the public hearing given the bill March 7, the Assembly chamber was crowded by both the friends and foes of local option. It is generally conceded it will pass the Assembly, but there is still some doubt whether a majority of the 51 senators will be for it. Senator William H. Hill of Binghamton, its sponsor, says that 24 senators are already pledged to vote for it, and predicts that the necessary two more to make a majority of the Senate will get into line before the measure comes to a vote. Governor Whitman, who is on record for the bill, is expected to have enough influence with the Senate to insure its passage.

The bill will enable the voters of cities in the State, upon petition of 25 per cent of the voters, to decide in every odd-numbered year whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted. In its original form the bill provided merely for local option as to wards or districts, but was changed so as to apply to cities as a whole. It is calculated by the antiliquor people that about 40 of the smaller cities will go "dry" should the bill become a law. These cities contain a population of about 1,000,000. It is considered doubtful whether New York, Buffalo or Rochester—the three first-class cities—would declare for prohibition.

The Hill bill follows the Raines law in respect of allowing voters to pass separately on (1) saloons, (2) wholesale or bottle houses, (3) druggists and (4) hotels. That is, the voters of a city might prohibit the sale of liquor in any one or more of the designated forms.

REASONS FOR FAILURE OF THE CUBAN REVOLT

(Continued from page one)

ciates brought their plot to a focus in the second week of February. The objects were: The removal of President Menocal, whose present term expires May 20; the elimination of Alfredo Zayas, Menocal's opponent in the election held November 1; the seizure of the Government by Gomez as a temporary dictator, followed by his election as President by the Congress in which the Liberals have a majority.

The revolutionary leaders took advantage of the closeness of the presidential election to stir up trouble. The result of this was so close that a review was necessary. This was conducted by a bi-partisan board created under an electoral law drafted under American auspices. From that body, a number of cases were taken to the Supreme Court, on appeal. In some of these cases the returns were so gravely doubtful that orders were issued for special by-elections in certain districts in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente. The election of Menocal or of Zayas depended upon the returns from those special elections. A few days before the date set for the first of these elections, news came of a revolt incited and organized by leaders of the Liberal party. Among them were many of the same men who organized the revolt against President Palma in 1906.

"The coup d'etat did not succeed. The expected numbers did not respond. Practically the entire rural guard, numbering 5000, remained loyal and the navy was quickly controlled by the Government. An important part of the armed forces was faithful. Menocal moved promptly. Many suspects were arrested, as were not a few who were known to be among the leaders of the movement. Zayas, doubtless in fear of arrest, went into hiding, although nothing has yet appeared to connect him definitely with the movement. Orestes Ferrara, the Speaker of the House, and for many years the most trusted political henchman of Gomez, came to New York.

"There is no reason to doubt that the Cuban Government will soon stamp out the armed opposition. A serious question will arise when that shall have been accomplished. Will that Government then effectively protect the island against any future activities on the part of this twice-defending group? The Constitution prohibits their banishment from the island. While their offense would seem to warrant their execution or arrest pending their arrest or capture. The exercise of executive clemency in the case of such offenders as Jose Miguel Gomez, Mendietta, Ferrera, Asbert, Machado, Guerra, Castillo, Fernandez, and a few others, would be dangerous in the extreme.

"The chief offender is, unquestionably Jose Miguel Gomez. In fact, it may be said that no other man in the island would be able to organize a revolt that would be at all formidable or dangerous. He has been president, and is the actual head of the majority party. His execution or his incarceration for a long term would, in all probability, lead to more or less disastrous measures on the part of his followers, such as the burning of cane fields, for instance. Yet, if he and some of his immediate associates could be, in some way, removed, a long period of peace and order might, with all assurance, be predicted."

CHURCHES UNITE AGAINST SALOON FOR DORCHESTER

Application for License Near Savin Hill Avenue Brings Out Solid Front of Forces in Opposition to the Proposition

Application for a license to establish a saloon near Savin Hill Avenue and Melville Terrace is being opposed by every church and every minister in that part of Dorchester and 3000 names are being sought for the protest which is to be sent to the licensing board. The churches all held meetings yesterday at which the purpose of the campaign against this proposed saloon was detailed.

The clergymen declared that one year ago the people of the churches rallied against the granting of a license to operate a saloon in this same place and that they were just as determined today that no further encroachment should be tolerated in that part of the city.

It was urged by the ministers that the opening of licensed saloons in this residential section, where there are none now would be prejudicial to the peace and quiet of the district. The fact that the Boston City Council had recently appropriated \$100,000 for the improvement of Savin Hill Beach and playground for the women and children of the community was urged as an additional reason why the saloon should not be allowed to enter this part of the city.

The work of fighting the saloon in Dorchester is in charge of a group of ministers and laymen, among whom are the Rev. William P. Drennan, the Rev. Walter E. Smith, the Rev. T. J. Mahoney, the Rev. George Merrill, Henry E. Hagan, Dr. Archibald Bonten, Raymond P. Delano, James F. Baldwin, Thomas Waldron, Alfred Forrest, George Wright, James Powers, Benjamin O'Neil, A. Lamont and George Watendorf.

One pastor said: "We are determined to unite for the protection of our rights and for the peace and quiet of our homes. We are not fanatics, nor curious in our requirements, but the people are determined to conserve the financial interests and we will not permit the encroaching of the saloon."

EVACUATION DAY EXERCISES ARE HELD

Mayor Curley was the speaker at the exercises held in the municipal building, South Boston, last night in observance of the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the evacuation of Boston. It was the first of three meetings to be held in connection with the Evacuation Day ceremonies and the exercises were historical. The Mayor was escorted to the stage by Lieut. George D. Nichols who is to be chief marshal of next Saturday's parade. Michael J. O'Leary, president of the South Boston Citizens Association, presided.

The Mayor recalled the patriotism of the people of the Colonies and how they supported George Washington. He said: "The evacuation of Boston was a compelling force in developing the belief that success would crown the efforts of those who had dedicated their lives in the movement for liberty. A republic such as ours can only exist through the patriotism of its people and we can only perpetuate the great ideals that actuated Washington by having frequent recourse to those scenes that are so associated with the movement for liberty." The Mayor said that today if the stress came the people of the United States would be found as a unit supporting the President.

CANAL SOON TO BE CLEARED

Cape Cod Canal is expected to be entirely cleared of the sunken collier Bay Port before the end of the week, and traffic through the waterway resumed without restriction. The Bay Port was blown to pieces by wreckers and the metal collected on the bank of the canal near the bridge at Bourne. This is to be sold at public auction. Buoys at the Buzzards Bay entrance to the waterway have not been replaced but it is expected they will be shortly.

Oriental Rugs

GERMAN FUND DISTRIBUTED BY WOLF VON IGEL

New York District Attorney Gets
Evidence of \$100,000 Propaganda Appropriation—Hindu
Student to Be Arraigned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wolf von Igel, indicted Welland Canal plotter, distributed at least \$100,000 to be used for plot and propaganda purposes before he sailed for Germany with Count von Bernstorff, according to information in the hands of the district attorney. This announcement was made this afternoon.

The grand jury resumed its probe into German activities this afternoon, including their investigation of the India revolt plot charges against Dr. Chakrabarty and Ernest Sekinna.

John Humbert, said to be the man known as "Karl," who made bombs in the hotel room of Fritz Kolb, in Hoboken, was arrested at Broad and Wall streets today by Hoboken and New York detectives.

Heramba L. Gupta, Columbia University student, whose arrest revealed an alleged German attempt to enlist Hindu students in many universities in a plot to start a revolt in India, will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock this afternoon.

Gupta was taken to police headquarters on Saturday night and questioned about his supposed connection with the German plan to foment a revolution against England in India, was put under arrest shortly after midnight, and was examined again for several hours yesterday.

It was said he had made a partial confession and had thrown much light on the German conspiracy, conducted principally in the United States. Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Schull, Capt. Thomas J. Tunney, of the detective bureau, and others who questioned Gupta, refused to reveal for publication what he told them, and would only say that he would be taken before a United States commissioner this morning to repeat his story.

Gupta, who is about 30 years old, is a close friend of Chandra Chakrabarty, the Hindu arrested in connection with the German plot. It was said on good authority that he has admitted that an important part in the conspiracy was entrusted to him. Gupta is said to have admitted receiving large amounts from German Government officials in this city and that he was sent to Japan in 1915 to try to gain assistance there in arousing the natives of India to revolt, the object being to cause the withdrawal of troops from France and Belgium to India. Gupta is supposed to have failed to gain material assistance in Japan.

From what German sources in New York he received funds for his effort was not definitely learned, but it is known that Gupta frequently visited the building at 60 Wall street before he made the trip. This is the building in which Captain von Papen, former German military attaché and plot master in America, had his office.

Gupta was locked up last night. Another Hindu, said also to be a student and a friend of Gupta, and a young woman, who were also questioned last Saturday night were not put under arrest, but their movements were closely watched after they were released. Their names were not made public. Gupta, on hearing that the young woman was being examined, protested vigorously that she was in no way connected with the affair and that she should not have been "humiliated." He said that she was not a German woman, as had been reported, but an American, whose parents were British.

Ernest Sekinna, another of the persons arrested in connection with the plot and out on bail, was brought to headquarters to answer some new questions. It was reported that on being confronted with facts learned from Gupta, he made further important admissions concerning the plot.

Chakrabarty insisted that he had done nothing punishable under the laws of the United States and had only distributed pamphlets. It was said that he also would be taken before a United States commissioner today. Chakrabarty asked permission to eat his dinner in a restaurant and was accompanied by two detectives on the trip. He brought back a bag of fruit, which he divided with Gupta.

Gupta told his inquisitors that his interest in Germany began before the outbreak of the war. He spent some time in Berlin prior to 1914, but he did not say whether he was there by invitation or whether he had discussed the Indian uprising with anyone in official position in the Kaiser's Government while Germany and Great Britain were still on terms of amity. Officials said that if he was then engaged to stir a revolt against the British in India it would furnish conclusive proof that Germany was really preparing for war with Great Britain some time before war was declared and was then planning plots and revolts against England.

Chakrabarty has confessed that the India rebellion idea was put into his head, or at least encouraged at the German Foreign Office in Berlin. Examination of the portable wireless apparatus found in the possession of Hans L. Wex, a German arrested on a swindling charge several days ago, revealed to detectives that a number of its essential parts were missing. The authorities cling to their previous belief that Wex was not an "im-

portant catch," and that he probably was unknown to the German spy masters in this country.

Search Interned Ships

Naval Action Taken at League Island Yard

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the face of threats of being thrown overboard by the commanders of the interned German vessels in the League Island Navy Yard here, officials acting under the direction of the Navy Department at Washington today searched the Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm to investigate reports that munitions of war have been smuggled aboard.

This act may develop new complications between this country and Germany. The Government has not searched an interned ship before, but has taken the commander's word that there are no explosives on board. If shells are found, officials believe seizure will follow. No explosives, if found, will be removed until definite word is received from Washington.

Behind the arrest of Henry Rohrer, a prominent German-American merchant; Adelbert Fischer, formerly a German soldier and son-in-law of Adelbert Koerting, a noted ironmaster in the fatherland; Mrs. Helene Fischer, his wife, and two employees of Rohrer, is believed to lie a conspiracy, partially uncovered by the United States Secret Service, to furnish military and naval information to the German Government invaluable to that Empire in case of war with the United States.

The five prisoners arrested by Federal Secret Service agents were held on the technical charge of smuggling ashore 19 chronometers from the interned German raiders at the League Island Navy Yard. It became known that fully 20 persons were under surveillance, if not direct suspicion, as the result of the last month's investigation into the existence of the alleged plot to furnish Germany with maps and other information of the defenses of this country.

This information, it is said, has been smuggled from the ships to secret agents, outside the internment camp by means of secret ciphers, conveyed by chronometers, such as were seized, as well as by dogs, cats, parrots and other pets which the sailors on the interned vessels have sent to persons in this city, ostensibly as gifts.

The chronometers will be examined today to see if they contain messages in invisible ink, or if they furnish information by means of the "clock cipher" which has been utilized in the German espionage system for many years. The face of the clock is embellished with certain symbols, hidden from the naked eye by invisible ink, and when a certain acid is employed the characters are seen. Only those furnished with the code book of the German Secret Service would be able to read such a message.

Nitrate Supply Danger

Government Warned of German Propaganda in Chile

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of German activities in Chile, the United States in the event of war with Germany would be cut off from its chief supply of nitrate, an essential ingredient in the production of explosives, according to a statement made today by N. H. Milliken, president of the American Society of Chile, who has just arrived in this country. Mr. Milliken was to confer with Government officials.

Chile is the principal nitrate country of the world and the United States receives its entire supply from there. Since the beginning of the European War the United States has been buying more than 50 per cent of the nitrate supply of Chile. Mr. Milliken told officials that if this country goes to war with Germany the German producers have planned to destroy their output rather than sell to the United States.

German Agents Watched

Move to Prevent Establishment of Submarine Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some concern is felt in Administration circles over steps that ought to be taken, it is believed, to prevent the establishment of a submarine base on this side of the Atlantic by Germany in the event of war. It is considered that the principal danger point is the Gulf of Mexico.

From all outward appearances the Mexican Government is friendly, but a close watch is being maintained over persons below the Rio Grande who are known to be German agents. This does not necessarily imply any suspicion of General Carranza, as it is pointed out that it is possible enterprises inimical to this country might be in progress without his knowledge.

Crews Refused to Sail

American Line Sailors Want Large Wage Increase

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlantic District of the International Seamen's Union of America declined to sign union crews for the American Line ships today.

President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, told a representative of the International Seamen's Union this afternoon that the American Line will contest any effort of its employees to get a bonus of 75 per cent of their wages for trips through the submarine zone. The company, Mr. Franklin said, will pay a 50 per cent bonus, and will insure personal effects of the seamen. The seamen will hold a meeting Wednesday

Patrol Boat Aleak

Incident on United States Craft Will Be Investigated

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Government patrol boat Sentinel, utilized in the Chesapeake Bay by the United States engineers' department, was discovered to be sinking yesterday morning at her berth here.

The cause of the leak is said to have been the removal of several sea cocks, which may have been done either accidentally or maliciously. In either case, the leak might have caused the destruction of the vessel, for when the watch gave the alarm the water was dangerously near the boiler room. Had not the sailors checked its advance, an explosion would have followed the contact of the water with the boilers. Government officials will report the result of their investigation to Washington.

Fritz Wulf Is Released

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fritz Wulf, alleged escaped German sailor who was arrested here last Friday by Federal officials, has been released. Wulf is said to be the son of an editor of the Berliner Tageblatt and an officer on one of the cruisers interned at Philadelphia. Aside from stating that Wulf had been released and the Government orders forbade disclosing any information, Hinton G. Clabaugh, Federal investigator, refused to make any comment.

Wire Cutter Arrested

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After cutting four telegraph wires at Bridesburg station, crippling telegraphic communication of the Pennsylvania railroad between here and Trenton, a man who said he was a German sailor was arrested today and brought here for a hearing. The man, John Miller, alias Harry Fuchs, who claimed he was taking the wire to sell, was caught by Policeman James Carson at the top of a pole. He was starting to cut all the wires.

PART FOR LABOR IN PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR DEBATED

Samuel Gompers Addresses Delegates Representing Two Million Workmen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of 2,000,000 laboring men gathered in executive session here to determine what shall be labor's part in preparedness for war.

The meeting was opened by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the delegates representing every national and international labor organization — on the duties of the American workman toward the Government in times of strife.

"Peace" was the keynote of the meeting, not the kind of peace to prohibit war, but peace between labor and Government if hostilities come. The sessions are being held behind closed doors in the Federation of Labor Building. The Gompers speech, which was extemporaneous, was not made public.

The railway brotherhoods heads are due here tomorrow morning. It is expected the conference will adopt resolutions appointing a committee with authority to map out labor's course in the event of war. And labor will stand by the decision. The meeting, delegates believe, will end tomorrow or Wednesday.

ACT ACCREDITED TO EXCESSIVE DRINKING

Held on a charge of murder in the first degree, which is believed to have been the act of a man in a drunken frenzy and the culmination of excessive drinking of liquor for several weeks, Michael Hennigan appeared before Judge Albert F. Hayden in the Roxbury Municipal Criminal Court today. He was bound over to March 20 for a hearing in connection with the murder of his aged mother at 5 Plant Avenue, Jamaica Plain, last Saturday morning.

The real motive of the crime is unknown, but the immediate cause is believed to have been the excessive use of liquor. The police say that he had been drinking heavily of late and this testimony is apparently substantiated by neighbors. Police court records show that he has been arrested several times during the past year for drunkenness.

It appears that the crime was committed early Saturday morning, and a short time later Hennigan, it is reported, went into a Roxbury saloon and after ordering and drinking a glass of whiskey he told others in the saloon that he had just murdered his mother. The police were notified, and later officers and patrolmen from Station 10 arrested him.

BRIDGE BONDS APPROVED

Mayor Curley today approved the issue of bonds amounting to \$55,000 for the construction of the Brooklyn Avenue bridge over the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks in the Fenway.

It is expected that the construction will be finished before any great amount of traffic will need the new bridge.

CREDIT UNION PROPOSED

Employees of the Charlestown Navy Yard are planning a credit union modeled after the one used by the Boston city employees, says Mayor Curley. Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, has written to the Mayor, thanking him for the plans and details concerning the municipal credit union.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY TELLS OF LIQUOR EVILS

Fifty-Second Annual Report of Boston Society Says of 731 Families Treated, Intoxicants Figure in Many of Them

To what a large extent the use of liquor and the licensed saloon are contributing factors to the many forms of social evils is indicated in the fifty-second annual report of the Boston Children's Aid Society, which shows that of the 731 families treated intensively by the society last year 101 had one alcoholic parent and eight had both parents addicted to the use of intoxicants. The society's workers also reported many cases originating in the use of liquor for which it was very difficult to provide adequate aid and to reach the real source of the trouble.

That keen competition for business among the liquor dealers is an important factor to be considered, the report says, is evidenced in many of the families in which alcohol plays such a leading part in the distress of the family. The report states that there are saloonkeepers in Boston who are reluctant to sell liquor to a man bordering on intoxication, and "yet there are many others having no such scruples, and who frequently sell without question to whoever comes to buy. If Boston is not to have a no-license regime, it should at least have fewer saloons," says the report.

The Boston Children's Aid Society proposes that the State Board of Charity collect information regarding the number of alcoholics and semi-alcoholics aided by the various charitable societies in the State for a period of five years, or even less. "The total would give some knowledge as to the real extent of alcoholism and would certainly be in excess of all arrests for drunkenness, for many alcoholics are never arrested," says the report. "Few of the parents in the 101 families referred to have been in court on the charge of drunkenness," it continues.

The society advocates the adoption of a card index of the names of all men and women known to the courts, penal institutions, and public and private charities as alcoholics or as people whose drinking was reacting detrimentally on the welfare of their family. Such a card index, the society believes, would assist the Boston Licensing Board in making intelligent reduction in the number of saloons in certain sections of the city already overpopulated.

As a further measure in throwing light on the far-reaching effects of intoxication the society believes that it would be highly desirable to have a study made of families with alcoholic members coming to the society for aid in the light of their subsequent appearance before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other agencies. Many families first coming to the Children's Aid Society ultimately come before other social agencies, says the report.

Fathers who are addicted to the use of intoxicants are accustomed to evade their responsibilities, according to the experience of the society. Fathers earning from \$20 to \$25 a week have been brought into court for nonsupport where they claimed lack of funds as a reason for evading their family responsibilities, whereas investigation showed that the weekly wages were being largely spent for drink.

A conservative estimate of the monetary cost to the society of caring for the children of alcoholic parents alone was in excess of \$10,000 last year, and this sum was raised from contributions and the income of the society's endowment. Additional proof of the burden which alcohol lays on the society and the many individuals who contribute to its support is cited in the case of one child which has cost the society \$1000 in the last 10 years. The father is an inebriate and home conditions are such that the child cannot be returned to him and this fact makes legal action for nonsupport impossible.

"It is frequently remarked that the alcoholic is generally of low mentality and of unskilled occupation, but this has not been our experience," reports the society. "Our alcoholic fathers are usually engaged in the more skilled trades and when working full time earn good wages. We are having, of course, the alcoholic of low mentality and are charting generations of alcoholics in some of the families we reach."

In certain quarters the society declares that there are individuals who are disinclined to accept at par many of the statements made by social workers with reference to alcoholism. Social workers may make inaccurate interpretations, it admits, but at the same time it holds that the social workers have an enormous amount of valuable data on the social side of the evils of alcoholism which investigators are not fully using.

The children's problems of 1235 families were brought to the society during the year, an increase of 218 over the preceding year. In all the society dealt with 3163 children exclusive of those of 344 families which withdrew their applications for aid. The budget for the year amounted to \$85,657.82, an increase of about \$21,000. The increase was largely due to work taken over from another organization during the year. The capital account was increased by \$163,255.01. Contributions and donations were increased by \$2500 over the preceding year, and this year the society hopes for an increase of \$10,000.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ter which our rear guard detachments, following their orders, gave room towards the main positions.

Between the Avre and Oise, French attacks which were launched after a violent artillery fire were without success.

In the Champagne, the French renewed their attacks in the evening against our positions on the south slope of Height 185 and on both sides of Champagne Farm. In spite of the use of strong forces and considerable ammunition they were everywhere singularly repulsed.

A supplementary official statement issued last evening says:

On the Aisne River, between the rivers Avre and Oise, in the Champagne and on both sides of the River Meuse the fire activity was lively today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

The total prisoners taken in yesterday's successful operations against Irls numbered three officers and 289 men.

During the night a hostile attack was observed preparing in our opponent's trenches west and northwest of Lens. It was crushed by our artillery before it could develop.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night, and today in the area of the Somme and the Aisne, south of Arras in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Ypres.

Sunday—The official statement issued last night reads:

Today we attacked and captured the village of Irls and its neighboring defenses. The advance was made to extend over a front of over three miles. We have taken a considerable number

of prisoners, of whom more than 100 already have reached the collecting stations. Four trench mortars and 15 machine guns were captured. Our casualties were slight.

Yesterday an aerial patrol of our machines was engaged heavily by a strong hostile formation. Four of our airplanes failed to return; one of the enemy machines is known to have been brought down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office communication of yesterday morning was as follows:

We were successful in several surprise attacks on the German trenches in the regions of Lasigny and Cany-sur-Matz, and in the Woerthe sector, north of the Jury wood. In the course of these operations we captured about 15 prisoners and one machine gun.

The activity of the artillery of both sides was rather lively in the sector of Maisons de Champagne.

In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our small outposts in the region of Largitzen failed under our fire.

The night was calm on the other parts of the front.

Aviation: It is confirmed that the German airplane which was brought down in an aerial fight was the fourth enemy machine to fall in the vicinity of Roye.

The official communication issued last night by the War Department reads:

In the region of Nouvron, north of the Aisne the two artilleries displayed great activity. An attempted surprise attack on a salient in lines northwest of Rheims was stopped short by our fire and cost our opponents heavy losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse another enemy attempt in the region of Bezonvaux completely failed.

On the left bank we carried out successful fires on the German organizations in the sector of Forges. A munitions depot exploded.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front, more lively in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Havarin.

Last night a German airplane dropped bombs on Belfort; there were neither casualties nor damage.

Belgian communication: Bomb fighting took place throughout the night in the region of Steenstraete and H. Sas. Today there was great artillery activity along the Belgian front, particularly east of Ramsappelle and in the direction of Dixmude.

Sunday—The official War Office statement of yesterday said:

The Germans were repulsed during the night after violent fighting and alternate advance and retirement in the Champagne on the new French front between Butte de Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. The French maintained all ground gained previously and made fresh progress.

The statement also detailed failure of a German attack on trenches reconquered by the French north of Caubertres wood and east of the Meuse.

French raids, the statement concluded, penetrated to the third line of a German trench east of Arman-court. We brought back prisoners in the region of Crouy and northeast of Soissons.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

Fileene's

Copies of 6 new Paris coats for women

\$25, \$29.50, \$35, \$39.50



ONE is sketched, a Jenny model of burrill collar in tan, purple, gold, rose, soldier blue, rookier and gray. Notice the new fluted pockets, note that it achieves the new barrel silhouette and at the same time remains a coat the average woman will like to wear. All six models have likewise a new feature. They include velours checks, serge and burrill cloth. Other designers were Cheruit, Doucet, Beer, Lena Mouton and Bernard.

Fileene's service includes the constant reproduction of Paris fashions one or two weeks after the models are landed. These Paris reproductions cost no more than commonplace clothes.

(Fileene's mail orders filled—5th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

The official statement issued yesterday by the Russian War Office says:

Rumanian front: Fighting continues for possession of heights northwest of Okna. Reciprocal fights between scouts are taking place on the rest of the front.

Western (Russian) front: In the region of Schmarden, southeast of Torkum and east of the Mitau road, gas attacks were made by us. On the rest of the front reciprocal firing and skirmishes between scouts have taken place.

Aviation: In the direction of Svenen, our airplanes raided the railway stations of Baranyrog, northwest of Narocz Lake and Godunijki, upon which bombs were dropped.

Caucasian front: The Turks attempted an offensive along the Sivas Road, but were repulsed.

As the result of fighting in the region of Hamadan our detachments occupied Sehna on March 7. Pursued by our troops, our opponents, after stubborn resistance, retreated toward Bisutun. Munition stores in Sehna were captured by us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the night of March 8-9, during a violent snow storm, the Austrians entered Italian advanced positions on the southern slopes of Cima di Bocche, but were immediately ejected by a counterattack.

Sunday—On the Carso an attempted raid against Italian positions on Hill 144 was repulsed.

ENGLISH CITY SEES DECREASE IN INTEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LIVERPOOL, England—In his annual report, read at the general meeting of the Liverpool Licensing Justices, Sir Thomas Hughes (chairman) presiding, Mr. Francis Caldwell, the head constable, said there was a decrease of 3107 in the number of convictions for drunkenness during the past year, as against a decrease of 3134 cases in the previous year.

Generally speaking, he said, the licensed premises have been well conducted, and licensees have shown a desire to carry out loyally the restrictive orders imposed upon them. I regret that, from complaints which I have received, and from offenses which have been detected by the police, there are grounds for believing that in some cases, and those chiefly amongst the privately owned and tenant houses, the orders of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) have been systematically disobeyed.

In consequence of breaches of these orders, the convictions against licensed persons again show a considerable increase, the numbers being 97 proceedings, resulting in 51 convictions, compared with 57 proceedings and 23 convictions in 1915, and 21 proceedings and 9 convictions in 1914.

In view of the fact that the control board's order is one of the restrictive measures deemed necessary for the successful issue of the war, I feel strongly that willful and persistent disobedience of the order deserves exemplary punishment. The serious view which the Central Control Board take of breaches of their order has been shown by their closing for the sale of intoxicating liquor, until April 5 next, of three houses.

Several severe penalties have also recently been inflicted in the police courts, and I am glad to say that this action, which at first sight may appear drastic, has had a most beneficial effect, resulting in an almost total cessation of complaints.

No change has been made in the methods of supervision of licensed premises, and 55,520 visits of inspection by police in plain clothes were made, compared with 61,740 visits during the previous year.

Last year I had to report a decrease of 3134 in the convictions for drunkenness; this year there is a further decrease of 3107 convictions, and, as I pointed out last year, having regard to the prosperity of the working classes, which in normal times usually means an increase in drunkenness, this continued decrease is most satisfactory. I am glad to say that this year the

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BOARD OF TRADE IN NEW ORLEANS HELPS CUT FOOD

Housewives League Closely
Supervises the Curb Markets
and Forces Down Prices—
Sea Food Used With Rice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The food situation in New Orleans, both as regards supply and prices, eased off greatly at the beginning of the present week. Part of this increase of food-stuffs on the market and the added factor of appreciably lower prices was due to action by the Board of Trade, part to more stringent supervision of curb markets by the women of the Housewives League.

Through the newspapers, the Board of Trade, which had been particularly active in getting to the cause for current high prices, called the attention of the public to the fact that Louisiana yellow yams, the best sweet potatoes in the world, were selling at 3 cents a pound, while white potatoes ranged from 6 1/2 to 8 cents. The result of two days' publication of this fact was that sweet potato sales gained nearly 200 per cent, while white potatoes were forced down, by lack of demand, to 5 and 5 1/2 cents.

At the same time, the Board of Trade brought to the front the cowpeas as a substitute for beans. The peas, of which thousands of tons are plowed under annually for fertilizer, without troubling to gather the seeds, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, is selling at 6 cents a pound, as compared with 18 cents for red beans.

"With cowpeas and salt meat for seasoning," says the Board of Trade in its advice to the people, "and rice and gravy and sweet potatoes, the poor man has as good a meal as if he had white potatoes and beefsteak, and all at about one-half the cost of the latter."

From all parts of Louisiana reports are coming to the Board of Trade and to freight agents of transportation lines of increased demand for rice. It is now selling at 12 and 15 cents a pound.

There has been no boycott of any foods here by the housewives, but there has been widespread turning away from the more expensive foods and extensive search for cheaper substitutes.

The people of New Orleans are beginning seriously to consider the abolishment of the stall rental system and the throwing open of all the city markets to the producers, just as the curb markets are open to them now.

Due to the activities of the Housewives League, vegetables have sold much lower than for weeks. These women, among the many prominent in club and social circles of this city, went to the curb markets before daylight on the early days of the week, consulted with the producers and with the stall-keepers at other markets until they arrived at reasonable prices and then forced the producers to sell at those prices or leave the market.

The housekeepers of the city have fallen in with the league's plans and have refused to buy from wagons or producers unless they are under the protection of the league at the curb markets, and this has had an excellent effect in keeping prices down.

The farmer or fisherman or poultry raiser who ships his output to the commission merchant also has been turning to the curb market for relief, and the Housewives League has been selling his produce direct to the consumer, insuring immediate sales, possibly at smaller prices, even than those paid by the commission merchant, but with much less loss to the farmer.

The cheapness of seafood has been another factor in cutting down the cost of living here. Coupled with rice, the fish and shrimps and oysters, which are so plentiful here, can be had for about one-third to one-half the cost of either beef, mutton or pork. The State Board of Health has done a great deal of work in disseminating information in regard to these seafoods and their consumption has increased nearly 40 per cent in the past year as a result.

New York Merchants Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A special committee has been named to report to the Merchants Association what action a commercial organization may take to insure a supply of food adequate to the needs of New York and its economical distribution among consumers.

Seattle's Food Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle's holdings in food are approximately 125 carloads of potatoes, four cars of onions, 200 cubes of butter and no eggs. When it is remembered that not until late in June can relief be expected from the new crop from California and that buyers from outside are making heavy inroads upon the small supply now in the State it is evident that no relief can be expected from the present high prices.

Grocers to Sell Vegetables

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Telegrams to commissioners of agriculture and departments of foods and markets in 36 states, sent by Joseph Hartigan, city commissioner of foods and market, brought responses from producers and shippers offering millions of pounds of vegetables, he says. The prices quoted will yield retailers a fair profit and still permit them to undersell the present market. As the result of

retail grocers associations in this city contracted direct with shippers for 20,000,000 pounds of vegetables.

Ohio Bureau of Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—By passing the Clark Bill, creating a State Bureau of Markets, the House of Representatives has taken definite action to stop high prices on foodstuffs. Favorable action on the bill is expected in the Senate.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Food speculators frequently find that the speculative methods by which they plan to profit at the expense of the public turn against them. For instance, the Purchasing Department of the city of Boston contracted with a dealer for eggs some time ago with the explicit understanding that delivery might be immediate. The dealer decided to wait until the speculators' methods and wait until later, when he thought that the lower spring prices would enable him to make more than a fair profit. When the city called for the eggs, they were higher in price than at the time the contract was made. The dealer had not been satisfied with a fair profit at the time of the contract so he speculated, waited and lost money. And still there are some who say there is no speculation in foodstuffs.

Indications of a slight lowering of prices should not be a signal for increased buying on the part of consumers. Only by refusing to pay what they believe are unreasonable prices and creating a consumers' shortage of demand to offset the dealers' alleged shortage of supply can the purchasers secure a reduction in prices. If those who have been reducing the amounts of their purchases and even boycotting certain goods snap up the first offerings at lower prices, they will do nothing more than send the prices up again.

Consumers should beware of excitement about a shortage of food supplies. Government reports continue to pile up one on another to show the abundance of food in the United States. If the consumers become excited and buy heavily, they can deplete immediate supplies and drive the price up. A few weeks ago certain consumers in Massachusetts rushed to the stores paying as high as 19, 20 and 25 cents a pound for sugar. Thousands of pounds of sugar are now reaching Boston each week for sale at retail for 8 to 8 1/2 cents a pound. "Panics" are a good thing for the dealers, but very detrimental to the consumers.

SHIPPING NEWS

Four out of the six vessels arriving at the Boston Fish Pier in time to sell their trips at the early auction today, are affected by the strike of fishermen, and will not sail again until an adjustment has been reached, or the individual captains have complied with demands of the union. The two arrivals not affected are the steam trawler Heroine with 91,320 pounds fish, and schooner Henry L. Marshall 19,000. Other arrivals: Schooners Murriel 56,500 pounds, Governor Foss 57,400, Ruth 51,700, Matthew S. Greer 59,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$5.50@9; steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$5@6, pollock \$6.25@9.75, large hake \$10, small hake \$7 and cusk \$6.25.

Gill netters landed about 20,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today, and were the only arrivals reported.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Tugs Mars, Law, Philadelphia, two bgs Westmoreland, Henry Endicott and Elk Garden; Pallas, Dalby, Newport, R. I.; John G. Chandler, Hanna, Norfolk, two bgs Ruth and Ruhama Shaw.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Standard, Tuspan; Lady of Gaspe, Kingston; Oliz, Valencia; Brazos, San Juan; Yague, San Domingo; Morro Castle, Havana and Nassau; Joseph J. Cuneo, Antilla; Ocean, Rotterdam.

SAMUEL GARDNER IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Samuel Gardner, violinist, in recital at Jordan Hall, afternoon of March 10. Program: Mendelssohn, "Pavane"; sonata in D major, Handel; concerto in B minor, d'Ambrosio; "Humoresque," Gardner; "Appassionato," Suk; "Lullaby," Janacek; "La Chasse (caprice)," Cartier-Kressler; Slavonic fantasia, B. minor, Dvorak-Kressler; "Romance," d'Ambrosio; "Wagner-Wilhelms," polonaise, A. major, Wieniawski.

To win the early and serious interest of an audience, and to maintain that interest with increasing intensity throughout the entire program, is probably the worthy aim of every artist, when presenting his hard-earned accomplishments to discriminating listeners. Mr. Gardner easily secures this happy result, for his artistry is quite compelling in its many-sided appeal. One feels at ease from the start, convinced of his ability.

In the first group of classics, his style was broad and authoritative. What was made apparent that he knew what to say, and how to say it. The concerto of d'Ambrosio has many passages of great beauty, and Mr. Gardner's warmth of tone, keen sense of rhythm and phrasing and true intonation, were much in evidence in this number. The berceuse was played with chaste feeling and tenderness without a smack of sentimentality and the caprice of Cartier was full of verve and brilliancy.

As a composer, Mr. Gardner shows by his romance, that his efforts in this direction are worthy of serious attention, and as a program maker, he was quite fortunate on Saturday in compiling numbers which were in keeping with his own versatility.

There was a fair-sized and enthusiastic audience.

MASS MEETINGS TO PROTEST HIGH PRICES OF FOODS

Mothers Leagues in Greater Boston
Are Planning for Gatherings in All Parts of City in the
Coming Week

Mass meetings will be held in various sections of Boston throughout the week to protest the high cost of living. Members of the Greater Boston Mothers League are planning to hold meetings every night in various sections of Greater Boston and to continue their boycott on potatoes, beans, chickens, and onions. Mrs. Ida M. Hubbard, president of the Boston Housekeepers League, is arranging for a public meeting in Tremont Temple on Friday afternoon at which prominent speakers will discuss questions relative to the high cost of living.

At the Friday afternoon meeting in Tremont Temple, Thure Hanson, Massachusetts Commissioner of Weights and Measures, will speak on the regulations for weighing and measuring staple articles in Massachusetts. Dr. P. H. Mullowney of the Boston Health Department will speak on the department's work in the supervision and examination of foodstuffs. It is possible that the Rev. A. A. Berle of Cambridge will talk on the general problems of food increasing cost of living and two other speakers are to be named. The work of the Housekeepers League will be explained by Mrs. Hubbard.

Mrs. Edward P. Barry, president of the Boston Housewives League, will meet a number of the officers of the organization at her home this afternoon to discuss the possibilities of extending the work of the league, so as to make it national in scope. The league has already presented resolutions to President Wilson for an embargo on food exports or for rigid Government supervision of all exports.

The league also will discuss the possible services which it may render in case of international hostilities.

On last Saturday the 1500 members of the Greater Boston Mothers Leagues held a parade through the Back Bay and business section of Boston as a protest against the high cost of living. The parade was followed by a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at which seven branches of the league were represented.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting protesting the existing high prices and the system which makes such prices possible. An appeal was made to the city of Boston to establish municipal markets at which food might be sold at cost and a resolution also was adopted asking the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to establish food distributing stations or to establish a minimum wage of an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living and economic well-being.

George E. Roever Jr., presiding officer, said that the meeting was held as a protest against high prices. He said he was informed that the price of 25 of the leading food articles had increased 38 per cent in the last year while the wages of the laborers had increased but 12 per cent, which, he stated, meant that the purchasing power of the dollar for the workman had decreased about 25 per cent.

James Oneal, secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party, favored an embargo on foodstuffs. H. S. Victorson made a plea for united action to be carried out without the least indication of violence. Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the West End Mothers League, urged the members to use their influence in securing the election of candidates who favored remedial legislation for the food situation.

That certain of the recent high prices were the result of overhasty buying by consumers was a statement made Saturday by F. D. Willard of Greenfield, Mass., secretary of the subcommittee on food supplies of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. He said that it should be the duty of the committee, and individuals as well, to practice and influence others to adopt a policy of cautious buying of their supplies. People, he said, should not become excited over a possible food shortage because such excitement frequently led to excessive buying and a temporary exhaustion of the immediate supply even though there was an abundance of food supplies.

Colorado Food Situation

Potato Shortage Anticipated Because
of Eastern Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—While prices of nearly all food products are high, Colorado is likely to experience its first real food shortage for potatoes. A continued demand for potatoes from points in the western part of the country and the consequent drain upon the local supply in meeting this demand has brought about a situation whereby, if the present rate of shipment to points outside the state continues, it is a matter of comparatively few days when Colorado will have to import potatoes or else go without.

With the exception of a possible potato shortage however, the outstanding feature of the food situation in this State is one of high prices rather than lack of supply.

Most of the potato supply of the State, it is claimed, is controlled by two men—Lou D. Sweet of Denver and Carbondale and H. D. Parker of Greeley. However, there is a divergence of views as to whether the present high price of potatoes is due to

speculative control of this product. For instance, Sec. J. F. McCrery of the Greeley Commercial Club, in the center of the largest potato-growing section of Colorado, recently gave out a statement that the price of potatoes is not due to speculation, but to an actual crop shortage over the United States. Neither Sweet nor Parker are "middlemen" as that term is commonly applied. Each grows potatoes on an extensive scale. For this reason there appears to be some basis for the assertion that these two men may make the price of potatoes in Colorado, while not actually controlling the supply.

Farmers here have been asking \$4 and \$4.10 per hundred pounds for potatoes delivered at the cars. When request for prices on carload basis was recently made from New York, H. D. Parker of Greeley quoted a price of \$5.60 per hundred pounds delivered in New York. Potatoes have been retailing here at \$4.75 for the white and \$5.50 for the reds, or the equivalent of \$2.85 and \$3.50 per bushel. A year ago potatoes were selling here for \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred pounds, or 90 cents to \$1.20 per bushel.

A comparison of meat prices prevailing now as against those of the corresponding period of last winter shows that various cuts of beef are selling only from 1/2 to 2 cents per pound higher. Pork, however, is much higher than a year ago, the price advance since last winter ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. Despite high prices the only marked effect upon the use of food commodities has been with regard to potatoes. Restaurants have raised the price of potatoes, while in many institutions, not only those of a charitable nature but others, the serving of potatoes has been dispensed with on certain days of the week.

New Orleans Curb Market

Housewives League Institution Sells
Eggs at Low Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cold storage men in New Orleans have started to unload their products with the approach of spring and the reduction in price of fresh products, so it would appear by the survey of the cold storage food supply compiled by inspectors of the State board.

At the Prytana Street curb market of the New Orleans Housewives League, eggs were selling at 30 cents on Saturday morning. At other markets they were bringing from 35 to 40 cents.

Mobile, Ala., reported Saturday morning that retail grocery stores were advertising fresh eggs at 25 cents a dozen. Farmers say the new crops are coming on rapidly and that vegetables affected by the conditions in February have improved considerably. Parsley is selling at two bunches for five cents; beets, three bunches for 10 cents; radishes, shallots and turnips, two bunches for five cents; cabbage, five to 15 cents per head and lettuce three heads for 10 cents.

Pacific Coast Food Held

Direct Evidence Shown of Speculation
in Staples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Foods in which there is the most direct evidence of speculation and manipulation here are potatoes and onions. There is no doubt that in California the onion market is completely controlled by a very few dealers, the price of this vegetable having increased in the last year from \$1.65 a hundred pounds to \$12.50, wholesale, which means that the consumer is paying 15 cents a pound. The fact that the stocks of this vegetable are held in storage are likely to spoil—600 tons having been dumped in the bay last year by a single dealer who attempted to corner the market—does not cause concern to the owners for the reason that much of the stocks that they are now selling for 12 1/2 cent a pound were purchased by them for 2 cents a pound. The monopoly of this product having already yielded large profits the owners can afford to take chances on losing much of what is now in storage. Shipments of onions from Japan, brought here for the first time, have not affected the general situation.

In the matter of potatoes, which have risen in price 147 per cent in California, since November, 1915, according to figures issued by the State Market Director, reliable authorities say that there are still large quantities on the Pacific Coast. It is estimated that there are 800 carloads in Idaho, 600 or 700 in Washington and Oregon, 500 in Nevada, and 450 in California. Of the potato holdings in California it is estimated that from one-half to three-quarters are held by one man. They are now selling for about \$4.50 a hundred pounds wholesale, and marked advances are predicted. As there are also undoubtedly large quantities in the aggregate in small lots and in out-of-the-way places, not included in the above figures, there does not seem to be a possibility of a serious shortage since the new crop will be on the market in May.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published: Bradford Ave., 45, Ward 23; Carrie M. Horn, V. T. Des Lauriers; frame dwelling. Summer St., 356-260, Ward 9; Moses Williams estate; alter structure.

MEXICO ELECTS GEN. CARRANZA AS PRESIDENT

First Chief Receives All But a
Few Scattering Ballots—Con-
gressional Contests Many—
Returns Not All In

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza was yesterday elected President of Mexico by what is believed to have been the largest vote ever cast in the republic.

Although the voters had the privilege of writing in or declaring any name they desired, Carranza received all but a few scattering ballots. The estimated vote cast runs all the way from several hundred thousand to a million.

The presidential election was provided for in articles adopted by the Constitutional Assembly, which met at Queretaro. Many old residents declared that this was the first real election ever held in the country. Reports from various parts of the republic indicate that there was no disturbance or intimidation.

Although there was no opposition for the Presidency, the Congressional districts were earnestly contested. The soldiers cast their votes in their barracks.

Mexico will now have a Constitutional President for the first time since 1911, when Francisco Madero received more than 300,000 votes. Gen. Victoriano Huerta called an election in 1914 and declared himself elected, but later nullified the election on the grounds that an insufficient number of votes had been cast.

His election to the Presidency marks the climax of the efforts of General Carranza who took the field against General Huerta Feb. 19, 1913, after Huerta had seized the executive power.

Miss Helinda Galindo, a suffragist, was elected to lower House of Congress in yesterday's elections. It is estimated that Carranza received more than 600,000 votes. Only scattering votes were cast for his opponents, Francisco Garcia and Fernando Calderon.

REAL ESTATE

A large sale of vacant land has just been closed in the Brighton district, through the office of Henderson & Ross, Boston, whereby Angus A. Martin takes title for immediate improvement, on some 63,000 square feet on Commonwealth Avenue corner Thorndike Street. The land is valued for taxes at \$1.10 per square foot. It is the purchaser's intention to commence the erection of six three-story brick dwelling houses with every modern convenience at once. Roland Litchfield was the grantor.

Through the same brokers' offices Edward W. Fuller has taken title to four three-story brick dwelling houses at 47 to 51 Englewood Avenue, junction of Strathmore Road, Brighton. These houses being new, they are as yet unassessed, but the owners value it \$100,000. There is a land area of 14,111 square feet taxed on the basis of 50 cents a foot.

CITY PROPER AND BEACON HILL

The Merchants National Bank of Boston has just purchased from the owner, Herbert B. Bailey, trustee, the four-story brick mercantile building at 18 Devonshire Street, and extending through to 22 and 24 Exchange Street, in the market district, occupying 1586 square feet of land. The estate carries an assessment of \$90,000 which includes \$81,200 on the land and appjoins purchaser's property.

A Beacon Hill parcel, owner by Martha A. Boyden, has been purchased by Lawrence T. McLaughlin. It consists of a frame building and 1483 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$14,000 of which \$11,700 is carried on the land. The location is at 12 and 14 Myrtle Street.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION

The Edwin U. Curtis wharf property, located at 774 Albany Street, South End, has been transferred by Edwin U. Curtis et al. to Mabel W. Curtin, who this day reconveys to Martin L. Cate et al., trustees. The estate consists of 43,775 square feet of land, together with several frame buildings, sheds, etc., carrying a total assessment of \$78,200 and \$65,700 of this amount is land value.

BROOKLINE HOTEL SOLD

The Hotel Coolidge, on Sewall Avenue, Brookline, has just passed into new hands. It was owned by Frank Ferdinand and bought by W. A. Hopkins, trustee. It is a large four-story brick and stone structure, occupying 15,599 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$145,000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The large amount shown in this report includes the \$50,000,000 mortgage placed by the United States Rubber Company of Rhode Island, on all property of the Revere Rubber Company of Rhode Island, owned locally and elsewhere.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week of March 10, 1917:

March 5	Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of mtgs
March 5	67	35	\$173,670
March 6	56	33	146,850
March 7	55	26	373,649
March 8	61	35	60,348,450
March 9	51	21	\$1,202
March 10	69	34	147,764
Totals	358	197	\$61,271,686
Same week 1916	454	232	\$2,127,842
Same week 1915	570	365	\$1,787,351
Week end Mar. 7, 1915	227	127	\$1,788,322

MME. GALLI-CURCI GIVES RECITAL OF SONGS AND ARIAS

Mme. Galli-Curci, Soprano—First appearance in Boston; Symphony Hall, after-noon of Sunday, March 11, 1917. The program: Giordani, "Caro mio ben"; Bononcini, "Per la gloria"; Mozart, "Voi che sapete"; Rossini, "Tancredi"; Debussy, "Bell Song"; from "Lakme", French songs arranged by Wekerlin, "Minuet"; "Les quinze ans de Rosette"; and "Au bord de la fontaine"; Grieg, "Chanson de Solveig"; Auber, "Bourbonaise"; from "Manon Lescaut"; Alvarez, "La partita"; Alabiev, "Soloviev"; Donizetti, "Mad Scene"; from "Lucia"; Between the Auber and Alvarez selections Manuel Benenguer, flutist, played a solo number, andante and mazurkas, by Popp. Homer Samuels played the piano accompaniments.

Mme. Galli-Curci is one of the distinguished train of singers who have come from Europe to the United States by way of South America. She has surprised many persons who follow international musical affairs, closely, or who imagine they do, because she sprang into what seemed like sudden fame in Chicago early in the present season. But the fact is, she reached the pinnacle of accomplishment not by a leap but by gradual climbing. Like Mr. Caruso, Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Ruffo before her, she has worked up by regular degrees, disciplining her technique and testing her interpretation at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires, among other places, and coming in the ripeness of her abilities to North America.

Just as Mme. Tetrazzini used to laugh when anybody asked her if she was discovered by the director of the old Manhattan Opera Company, of New York, so this soprano might smile at being asked if she was discovered by the musical director of the Chicago Opera Association. Truly enough, she first became known in the United States on Nov. 18, 1916, when she sang the role of Gilda in Mr. Campanini's company; and she soon thereafter became an artist of affirmed North American reputation when she appeared in the roles of Juliette and Lucia. But what happened that Saturday and later in Chicago was no discovery. The handclapping in pit and gallery at the Auditorium was only an echo of Galli-Curci applause at the Colon.

The musical public of Argentina is said to take a kind of satisfaction in hearing and commending artists before the public of the United States passes judgment on them. Whether this is so or not, the time has surely come for the people of the northern republic to acknowledge what the people of the southern one have been doing for them. The subscribers of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, for instance, might take a singer now and then on the approval of the Colon subscribers, without going through a re-trial, as though the artist were unknown. Last fall, it is said, the director of the Metropolitan Opera could have had Mme. Galli-Curci for his present season; but it is understood that on hearing her sing, he did not think he needed her. By his refusal, he perhaps lost the greatest opportunity of his administration to bring renown to opera in New York. Without any question he lost, for the time being at any rate, the greatest voice that has yet been developed in the twentieth century.

To those who have taken stock in the cynical observation, much current of late, that the art of singing has decayed, this performer is a complete reassurance. For her vocal training is flawless, while her voice itself is rich in tone beyond that of any other coloratura soprano lately heard on the United States concert circuit. She may have certain technical mannerisms; she may not always present an aria with the most elegance that is possible; she may exaggerate an accent here and there, and she may miss the grace of an old school phrase; but there is no question but that she can execute a passage, whether florid and rapid, or slow and sustained, just as she wants to. If she does it differently from her predecessors, if she is rebellious against the old formalism of phrasing, and is hospitable to the modern notion of free rhythm, it is out of choice, not lack of resource.

On the mechanical side, the singer may not have determined to her satisfaction all the problems that confront her. She may be inclined some day to give attention to strict traditions of Italian singing style, as illustrated in the work of M. Bonci, and see if really there is not some value in an organized plan of phrasing in an aria like Mozart's "Voi che sapete." Furthermore, she may be inclined some day to pay heed to traditional rhythm, as illustrated in the work of Mr. Caruso, with the intent of gaining a more methodical interpretation of Donizetti's "Mad Scene" than she now has. But nobody will be in a hurry to advise this artist to go back to the geometric music of the past. Everybody, on the contrary, should be glad to have her keep on, as she seems to have begun, studying style and rhythm from modern instrumental musicians. For clearly she, or her singing master, has gone to the violinists and pianists for hints on these points.

The sources of this singer's technique, wherever they are to be found, are musical in the most authoritative meaning of that word, and they are modern. If its great claim to distinction is that it is entirely free from that so-called infantile quality, that whiteness, as it is otherwise called, which characterizes so many singers of florid soprano melody. The tone of this voice is as beautiful as the tone of Mr. Kreisler's violin, and as uniform in quality all through its compass.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging in
Wide Variety of Enterprises

The following charters were issued to new Massachusetts corporations in the past week:

Charles A. Hartwell, Inc., Boston—Wool; capital, \$150,000; president, John A. Shay, Boston; treasurer, Walter T. Hannigan, Newton; clerk, J. Colby Bassett, Boston.

Hathaway Auto Company, Brockton—Capital, \$100,000; president, Harry F. Hathaway, Brockton; vice-president and treasurer, George E. Beauchemin, Brockton; clerk, Jesse E. Appleby, Brockton.

Crescent Realty Company, Waltham—Capital, \$50,000; president, Harvey F. Bartlett, Waltham; treasurer, Hollis E. Dennen, Waltham; clerk, Bertha M. Getchell, Waltham.

F. H. Appleton & Son, Inc., Boston—Rubber; capital, \$400,000; president, Francis H. Appleton, Brookline; treasurer and clerk, F. H. Appleton Jr., Franklin.

J. R. Hardy Iron & Metal Company, New Bedford—Capital, \$10,000; president, Ralph B. Clark, Everett; treasurer, Hubert E. White, Southington; clerk, Anna H. Cahill, Malden.

Rand Manufacturing Company, Inc., Haverhill—Inventions; capital, \$500,000; president, Howard B. Rand, Merrimack; treasurer, Frank N. Rand, Haverhill; clerk, George Mitchell, of Groveland.

Di Milne-Atkinson Company, Boston—Ladies' garments; capital, \$10,000; president, Harry Hoffman, East Lexington; treasurer, Francis Atkinson, Boston; clerk, Mack Di Milne, Boston.

E. F. Stockwell, Inc., Boston—Bowling alleys; capital, \$20,000; president, Edward N. Macdonald, Mattapan; treasurer, Ellsworth F. Stockwell, Mattapan; clerk, George M. Faulkner, Brighton.

Boylston Dental Manufacturing Company, Boston—Capital, \$10,000; president, Ralph Silverstein, Providence, R. I.; treasurer, Louis M. Cutler, Alton; clerk, Harry Silverstein, Boston.

The Carancho Company, Brookline—Preserves; capital, \$10,000; president, William B. Day, Brookline; treasurer, Elizabeth H. Gay, Brookline; clerk, Lydia A. Brimmer, Boston.

Owen Magnetic Car Company of Boston, Boston—Capital, \$150,000; president and treasurer, Millard F. Chase, Winchester; clerk, Shirley P. Graves

NAVAL MILITIA MEN GET TESTS ABOARD SHIP

Boston Divisions on the U. S. S. Kearsarge Have Practice in Operation of Guns and Receive Instruction on Equipment

Boston divisions of the Naval Militia were put on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday to be made familiar with the equipment of such ships and to be given practice in operating guns and loading machines. With the exception of the marine company, the militiamen left the armory on Huntington Avenue at 9 o'clock in special cars. Upon their arrival on board the battleship, they were set to work under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Abernathy, U. S. N., the executive officer.

At the armory the marine company, under command of First Lieut. Arthur W. Worthington, spent the day in signal work and general instruction. Officers and men of the Naval Militia in various parts of the State were given workouts in their armories.

A silk flag was presented to marine recruiting officers at their substation on Boston Common at noon today by Miss Frances Pritchard, playing at the Wilbur Theater. Two buglers played "To the colors" as Miss Pritchard, assisted by two of the officers, raised the flag. The young woman was then presented with a gold chain and pendant bearing a marine corps device.

At the bimonthly meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard University, held at 50 State Street, today, no action was taken on the proposed plan of offering the school, with its entire equipment, for the use of the United States Government in case war is actually declared.

Well-equipped laboratories and dormitories, some of which have already been used as barracks for United States troops, can speedily be put in readiness for Government work. Whether they will be offered for this use or not was still undecided after today's meeting. Routine business of the corporation was transacted.

Harvard instructors and students have expressed themselves as favoring unreserved service of the school's facilities if there is war.

Cadets of the naval battalion now on a month's tour of duty on the Kearsarge were taken out on the torpedo boat Dupont for a test in pilotage. The men were given an opportunity to handle the ship and lay out courses. The Dupont returned to the yard about 1 o'clock and before that time the members of the Boston divisions returned to their armory.

A call for civilian candidates who will take the examination for second lieutenants in the Army, similar to that made recently for candidates for the same position in the Marine Corps, was made yesterday by way of additional preparation. According to the adjutant-general of the United States War Department, who issued the call, examinations will be held beginning April 25. A large number of vacancies now exist.

Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 27 and must pass examinations in general courses. The pay of a second lieutenant is \$1700 a year.

Rush work at the Watertown Arsenal has created a demand for labor. Today about 50 unskilled laborers were needed and good pay was offered them. Other demands for preparedness labor are coming thick and fast. Two mechanical draftsmen are needed at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; a nautical expert is wanted at the hydrographic office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; and a large number of men are needed as typewriters and stenographers in the Government service in New England. An examination for stenographers which may be taken by both men and women will be given in all principal cities of New England on March 17, April 21, May 19 and June 30.

At the rate of about 500 a day, alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are responding to a preparedness call sent out Feb. 27 by F. W. Litchfield, field secretary of their association. Each one has been asked to specify in what way he could be of use to the Government in time of war.

A board of five army officers were in conference with President MacLaurin of Technology and Maj. E. T. Cole, head of the Department of Military Science, today, considering a proposition to substitute for the purely military courses given in preparation of men for the reserve officers; some of the regular courses having military value offered by the school.

The Lynx, on its tour of New England coast cities, with a recruiting party of the United States Naval Reserve on board, was in Cohasset yesterday, having gone to that port immediately after its visit to Gloucester. Headquarters were established at the central fire station and, during the day, 45 recruits joined the service. As many more were expected today.

The Women's Auxiliary, Massachusetts Department, Navy League of the United States, has established 15 new stations as centers for directing the work of making articles of equipment for men of the Navy. This makes a total of 31 stations in 28 cities and towns, established since March 1.

Ninety per cent of the electrical industry of the United States, representing an investment of \$3,000,000,000, is enlisted in a new Association for Electrical Industry Preparedness, according to an announcement by the secretary of the National Electric Light

Association, New York. The movement, affiliated with the N. E. L. A., will cause to be maintained the very latest and most dependable data as to the electrical resources and developments in the United States which will be used for the benefit of the country in the event of a crisis. Such eminent scientists as Thomas A. Edison and Charles P. Steinmetz are among the 12,000 members.

Many firms and individuals have put themselves at the disposal of the State in case of need in war time. Among these are the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, with a membership of 1000 men, which has offered all its resources. The S. A. Woods Machine Company offers its munitions plant, The Elvium, Boston City and Kernwood clubs have tendered the use of their buildings and grounds. The New England Shoe and Leather Association is organizing both human and material resources. Cambridge men have organized a home guard. Two signal corps companies, to consist of 500 officers and men, will soon be organized among telephone and telegraph company employees.

At a regular meeting of the commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard with his civilian aids, now lieutenants, the recruiting trip of the patrol ship Lynx was discussed this morning. Lieut. J. O. Porter will leave Wednesday for Portland, Me., where he will conduct a campaign for enrollment in the coast defense reserve and where, later, it plans made this morning, are carried through one of the scout cruisers from the Navy Yard, probably the Chester, will call with other members of the recruiting party. A campaign extending the length of the Maine coast then will be begun.

Today Lieutenant Gathman, U. S. N., who has been aboard the Lynx, was scheduled to address citizens of Cohasset at the town meeting. Tonight or tomorrow morning the Lynx will put back into Gloucester, where it will await instructions, before another cruise is started.

Yacht Builders Meeting

Representatives of Boston Yards See Naval Officials at Capital

Representatives of Boston's biggest yacht yards today are in Washington in conference with the United States Navy Department relative to construction of power craft for use as patrol and submarine chasers. The Navy plans to secure a fleet of 500 power boats properly equipped and manned to patrol the seaboard and Great Lakes in time of war. They must range in length from 60 to 80 feet, and are to be equipped with small caliber guns.

George F. Lawley of the George Lawley & Sons Corporation attended the conference. The Baker Yacht Basin in Quincy, of which Fred Borden is the head, as well as Murray & Tregurtha of South Boston, of which John A. Murray is the head, were represented there.

The conference is understood to be more of an inquiry as to how soon a specified type of boats can be built, whether skilled labor can be secured without delay, and the cost of such construction. Specifications are to be looked over, and sealed bids made by the various yacht builders before the end of the conference, it is understood in Boston.

Wednesday's conference between the Federal Shipping Board and the builders of wooden vessels throughout the United States will probably not be attended by any Boston men. Richard T. Green's shipyard, Chelsea, is the biggest yard in this vicinity for build-ers of boats that might be added to the United States merchant marine, and at that yard today it was stated that no plans had been made for attending the conference.

Albert Hickman, son-in-law of former Governor E. N. Foss, and originator of the sea sled, a type of boat looked upon with favor by the United States Government, is also attending today's conference. It is reported, several of these sea sleds are now nearing completion at South Boston for the United States Navy, and are to be armed with torpedo tubes and guns. They are expected to develop a speed of 40 miles per hour.

Compulsory Service Urged

"One way to make this nation a world power is to compel every boy to be a soldier on reaching the age of 18," declared Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State in an address in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Hall yesterday. "This would give us an army of 10,000,000 men. Mixing the rich and poor would enable them to understand each other and would tend to wipe out class distinctions in later life. It would be of untold value. If we had such an army the United States would be in no danger of invasion."

Mr. Langtry's address was made to members of the Young Men's Christian Union. Frank L. Locke, president of the union, and Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, spoke briefly. The Rifle Club of the union, in uniform, was present and was reviewed by the speakers.

Quincy Safety Board Named

Joseph L. Whiton, Mayor of Quincy, appointed 40 citizens as a Safety Board at an open meeting in his office in Quincy today. Among these are Capt. George M. Downs, Capt. Sidney C. Hardwick, Capt. George A. Wardwell, Commodore J. A. Rink, U. S. N., retired, Eugene C. Bluntman, State Representative; David S. McIntosh, former State Representative; Edward J. Sandberg, James M. Duncan, representing labor interests, and Edward M. White, Quincy Dock and Water Front Commissioner. This committee appointed an executive board consisting of Col. Henry L. Kincaide; Maj. F. E. Jones, Henry M. Faxon and H. Gerrish Smith.

Food Increase Sought

Conservation of food supplies as a preparedness measure and steps to increase the production of foodstuffs in New England are urged in the first

statement of the new sub-committee on food preparedness cooperating with the Public Safety Committee. Kenyon L. Butterfield, chairman, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has announced the program of the committee, which aims:

1. To increase the number of children's gardens under supervision. There were between 40,000 and 50,000 such gardens last year.
2. To increase the number of family gardens. Industrial plants and municipalities will be asked to cooperate in this, furnishing land if necessary.
3. To urge the production of staple foodstuffs on Massachusetts farms.
4. To urge the utilization of surplus food supplies by means of canning and preserving. If the large proportion of garden products lost each year through waste was caused of preservation, it is said, it would make a substantial addition to the total food supply of the Commonwealth.

Torpedo Boat Rodgers Ready

Repairs to the United States torpedo boat Rodgers, Lieut.-Com. William Ramsay, have just been completed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and the vessel is to sail tomorrow for daily cruises about the bay with members of the Massachusetts Naval Militia Cadet School aboard. The torpedo boat Dupont is already serving that purpose, and the cadets are being pushed through their course as rapidly as possible in order to qualify them for service as officers if the naval militia is ordered to mobilize. The Rodgers has been waiting several months for a turn in the dry dock due to the large number of battleships and other craft waiting overhauling and repairs after a summer of cruising and maneuvers.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE OPPOSES INDIA'S DECISION

(Continued from page one)

export industry has been built up, a county that sent no fewer than 57 members to the House of Commons. The deputation represented 300,000 looms, 56,000,000 spindles, and with cotton contributory trades, buildings, machinery and equipment of a capital value of £75,000,000. It represented 450,000 operatives and an export trade of £127,000,000, or more than one quarter of the entire export trade of the United Kingdom. Lancashire believed this vast local and commercial interest was greatly menaced by the Government's action.

R. B. Stoker, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said they protested emphatically against the alteration of the status quo as it was involved in increasing the duties without correspondingly increasing the excise duty. To raise both might be justified. To raise one without the other was to precipitate a controversial issue which should have been postponed until after the war or should await the decision of the Imperial Conference held to decide the fiscal policy of the Empire.

The Manchester chamber supported by the Blackburn, Burnley, Bolton, Bury and Oldham chambers urge that falling reversion from 7½ per cent to the former 3½ per cent, a countervailing excise duty of 4 per cent should be imposed on Indian-made cotton goods.

UNITED STATES GIVES NOTICE OF ARMING OF SHIPS

(Continued from page one)

other light than that of aggression upon her rights in the war zone. If the gunners on board merchant ships are naval men, it is considered probable that Germany will classify such ships so armed as auxiliary cruisers, and attack them on that basis. It is pointed out that since the outbreak of the war nothing has been done by the United States Government that was not in strict conformity with international law; that it is the failure of Germany to live up to the fundamentals of international law that has brought about the present situation.

"That the country upholds the President in the action he has taken is indicated by the messages of indorsement coming from every section of the United States. Nor is it considered that any eventuality that may come will disturb the country to any extent, because of the gradual development of the present conditions. It is considered that the country will be in readiness to accept whatever the future holds."

At the State Department this morning the question was raised as to what means this Government would take to give German submarine commanders the opportunity of distinguishing armed ships of this country, so that these vessels might not be attacked. The position is taken that the problem is one entirely for the submarine commander to solve. This Government has given up its insistence upon the obligation of the commander, under the rules of cruiser warfare, to visit and search vessels before sinking them. This practice has been abandoned in practice and in intention by the German Government, and the abandonment of it is the basis of the unrestricted warfare on the sea in the prohibited zone.

It is not considered in any way probable that the gun crews aboard any merchant vessel sailing from a United States port will fail to fire on sight when a porpoise appears. This Government will take the view that instant action for defense will be justified because of the mere presence of a submarine near a merchant ship, such immediate action being further justified because of the German announcement that merchant ships, including those of neutrals, will be sunk without warning.

FUNDS LACKING FOR U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN BOSTON

Commissioner of Immigration Says Franklin Schoolhouse Plan Awaits an Appropriation

Lack of funds to equip the old Franklin schoolhouse on Washington Street as a free employment office is delaying the establishment of another branch of the United States Employment Service, and until Congress appropriates money for the purpose, the work will be held up, according to Henry J. Skeffington, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, today.

The city of Boston has notified the Federal authorities here that the lower floor of the Franklin School will be given as headquarters for the office, at the nominal rent of \$1 per year, the same rate charged Grand Army Posts, now using the upper floors.

Desks, furniture, telephones, lights, janitor service, and other accessories to such an office must be provided for, and the question was referred to the Department of Labor in Washington by the commissioner. Whether the city of Boston will carry on the work or not has not been decided, said Mr. Skeffington. The city and Government are to cooperate in providing a free employment office here, along lines of the State Free Employment office at S. Kneeland Street.

Efforts were made to cooperate with the State office last summer, but the negotiations were never completed for various reasons, and it is understood now that there is considerable opposition to establishing the Federal bureau here on the part of State officials, as they feel it is superfluous work, and a duplication of effort. Mr. Skeffington said today that four men would be put in the Franklin School as soon as money was provided by Congress, and that it was possible that the city would also put men there. Mr. Stevens, W. J. Burke, Daniel Leonard and Frank McCarthy are named as the four who will be sent there by the commissioner.

CAR DISTURBERS APPEAR IN COURT

In the campaign to improve conditions of travel at the stations and prevent intoxicated persons from riding on the cars or creating disturbances to the annoyance of passengers the police had four men in court today. Michael Simpson, whose address is unknown, was given a jail sentence of three days, for drunkenness. He was arrested at North Station Saturday afternoon. Allen Lawrence, who was arrested at the same time, was held for appearance Thursday morning.

Henry McKenney of Brookline, who was arrested at the Northampton Street Station yesterday afternoon for assaulting two passengers was found guilty and given a suspended sentence of six months. The police reported that he had been drinking. James Malnes, who was arrested at Park Street yesterday afternoon will appear in court tomorrow on a charge of drunkenness and creating a disturbance in a station. These men all appeared before Judge Parmenter in the Central Municipal Court.

PETITION GRANTED IN CECILIE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today granted a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the lower court in a case brought by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company growing out of the return of the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Bar Harbor at the outbreak of the European war.

GOV. JOHNSON TO RESIGN THURSDAY

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Hiram W. Johnson announced today that he will resign as Governor next Thursday.

PELLITIER OFFICE HEARING

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Judiciary met this morning in executive session and voted to assign next Monday for a continuation of the hearing on the petition for legislation to provide for an investigation of the office of the District Attorney of Suffolk County. District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier is out of Boston for the present. The committee voted to report a bill to provide for sittings of the Superior Court for naturalization purposes at such places and times as shall be designated by the Chief Justice. Statutes inconsistent with the proposed legislation are repealed.

BOSTON GREEKS ORGANIZE

Greeks of Greater Boston held a meeting in Commercial Hall yesterday, at which the formation of a body to support President Wilson in any stand he may take to further the interests of the United States was started and a petition was drawn up asking the President to do all in his power to lift the Allies' blockade of Greece. A committee of 100 was appointed to perfect the organization.

VEHICLES BILL GOES OVER

Harrison Loring Jr. asked the joint legislative Committee on Judiciary today to report "next General Court" on his bill, which provides that owners of vehicles using the public ways shall be required to file bonds or insurance policies, and to be registered with the secretary of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. The bill is taken care of in other bills which have been considered.

ABOLISHMENT OF WOODEN FENCES IN BOSTON URGED

Special Investigator of Planning Board Says Back Yard Structures Should Be Done Away With or Made of Metal

Abolition of wooden fences in the back yards of buildings in the tenement sections of Boston is declared by officials to be in line with real municipal progress. The doing away with these structures is under consideration, but no definite program has been decided upon as yet. The Boston officials are interested in the activities of Paul D. Cravath of the tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York, who has started upon an energetic campaign to substitute metal fences for the old, unsightly wooden affairs in the tenement house district of that city.

Back yard fences in the tenement house districts in Boston should be abolished, according to George Gibbs Jr., special investigator of the Boston City Planning Board. Mr. Gibbs recently completed an exhaustive survey of the North End district and the Planning Board soon will make a report to the Mayor upon this activity.

The backyard fences in the congested parts of the city inclose only very small areas, according to Investigator Gibbs. He believes that these structures are actually a nuisance in the very crowded parts of the city. They serve no real purpose in the tenement district, according to the Planning Board investigator. Tradition more than anything else is responsible for their perpetuation. Of course, the investigator believes in the necessity of fences in more suburban sections of the city, out in the business district and in sections where the tenements cover practically all of the surface the barricading of the small area ways in the rear with high and unsightly wooden barriers is something which, he says, is becoming decidedly out of date.

Mr. Gibbs points out that in the Back Bay district of Boston the brick wall is made to serve instead of the old-fashioned wooden fence in the separation of rear yards of large dwellings. He says that in the tenement section of Boston no fences are needed. In other parts of the city either metal fences or brick or concrete walls should take the place of the wooden structures, which deteriorate rapidly at best. The Back Bay district has used the walls for backyard protection for many years. About 50 per cent of the district is walled in instead of fenced in, says the investigator.

In New York the appeal to tenement builders to erect metal fences is being made on a purely business basis. A circular has been printed, and is being distributed to the owners of property telling of the advantages of the modern metal fence over the wooden affair.

John J. Murphy, New York's Tenement House Commissioner, has commended the proposition to eliminate the wooden fence.

"I think the idea of doing away with the old-fashioned wooden fence is a most excellent one," Commissioner Murphy is quoted as saying. "There is no doubt that the wooden fence tends to turn the back yard into a catchall. I heartily indorse the plan of getting property owners to use metal fences in the future to the exclusion of the frame affair."

The Boston City Planning Board is making a study of the tenement question, and the back fence in the small yards in the rear of multiple-houses has already come up for consideration. The Planning Board is blazing the way here in Boston, and many reforms it desires to put into operation must await the demand of public sentiment before the ordinary political official will consider them. The Planning Board's problem is to educate the public. When that is done the political city official will be ready to indorse many improvements which are now denied.

NEWSPAPER RETURNS NOT TO BE ALLOWED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission, in its effort to relieve the shortage of newsprint paper and prevent a large number of publishers being forced out of business, has decreed that the practice of allowing newsdealers to return unsold copies must be stopped, as an inexcusable waste of print paper under the circumstances. It is announced that no newspaper that fails to fulfill this condition and abolish "returns" can have the advantage of its arbitrariness as to the prices of newsprint.

Many newspapers the country over have already gone to the "no return" basis, and others have restricted their acceptance of unsold copies to a small percentage. It is felt by many publishers to be a hardship, especially for the small newsdealer, to be deprived of any margin upon his sales of newspapers; but, in view of the serious condition that confronts the newspaper press of the country, there seems to be no other course to pursue. Readers of newspapers can protect themselves, make sure of getting their newspapers and help the newsdealers and publishers at the same time by ordering their newspaper regularly in advance.

SIGNIFICANCE IS SEEN IN UNION OF WOMEN'S FORCES

Amalgamation of Congressional Union and National Woman's Party Discussed

The amalgamation of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage with the National Woman's Party, effected at the recent convention of the two organizations in Washington, is regarded by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the union, as an event of the greatest significance.

"The joint organization," Mrs. Morey told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is to take the name of the younger organization, so that henceforth we shall be known as the National Woman's Party. The amalgamation means that the East and West are now joined; that is, to the political power of the West we have united the moral force and financial support of the East, and this is a combination which should prove irresistible."

What particularly impressed her at the convention was the steadfastness of the National Woman's Party in maintaining its purpose despite the diverse opinions held by individuals. So united in purpose were the delegates that there was not even a debate on the resolution to concentrate our efforts on the Federal amendment and work unceasingly for it.

"The enthusiasm of our workers was indicated at the mass meeting held Sunday night when \$53,000 was pledged in a very few minutes. I never dreamed we would get so much. As for following the example of the National Women's Suffrage Association and adopting a resolution pledging our services to the country in case of war, we agreed that this was quite unnecessary."

"It should be taken for granted that as a group of American women we shall of course serve our country if the need arises. To say that we ought to make any pledges in advance is I feel, to reflect on our integrity. American women have always been loyal to the Nation and given their services in times of stress, and naturally we should do the same. But we feel there is no need to make our suffrage organization a war organization. We don't intend to be side-tracked. We are going to stick to our purpose. There is no reason why we should give up and every reason why we should go on."

Miss Katherine A. Morey, who has been doing "picket" duty at the White House, says that the picketing may be renewed with the next session of Congress. "Picketing has been a most effective means of focusing attention on the White House," she declares, "and that is exactly where attention should be focused, for on the White House rests the responsibility of getting the Federal amendment for woman suffrage through Congress. Once we get the machinery of the administration working behind the amendment there isn't a question but what it will go through. Instead of so much talk about enfranchising the Porto Ricans to insure their loyalty, why not enfranchise the women, of whose loyalty there is no question?"

MALDEN HIGH SCHOOL

MALDEN, Mass.—Efforts of the students and alumni of the Malden High School to clear the outstanding debt of \$5000 on the school athletic field in a final three-day campaign ending last Saturday evening, were rewarded with \$4500 placed to the credit of the workers. This amount, said Farnsworth G. Marshall, superintendent of schools, will be further enlarged by private subscriptions yet to be received, also by an offer made by Congressman Alvan T. Fuller to give 10 per cent of what might be raised by subscription toward the fund. The campaign has been carried on under the general direction of James F. Armstrong, an active alumnus, with the ultimate purpose of providing for the erection of a stadium upon the field, as well as to rid it of its present indebtedness.

NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated William H. Edwards of New York to be collector of internal revenue for the Second District; Charles F. Ratigan of Auburn, N. Y., to be collector of customs for District No. 8; George T. Morgan of Philadelphia to be engraver in the mint there, and Albert L. Moise of Philadelphia to be appraiser of merchandise in District No. 11. The President also nominated James A. Edgerton of New Jersey to be a purchasing agent in the Post Office Department.

WAKEFIELD TOWN MEETING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the annual town meeting tonight the Finance Commission will recommend the erection of either a new high school building, or of a junior high school structure. The School Committee will be asked to report at a special meeting May 7, which they consider most urgent. The finance committee will report adversely on increasing police officers' pay from \$3 to \$3.50 and the minimum wage of laborers on public works from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Appropriations recommended by the committee will total \$347,200.23, which is \$18,079.34 more than last year's total.

INSURANCE HEARING ANNOUNCED

About 20 persons who desired to speak at the hearing on the Health Insurance Bill last week were unable to do so, so that the Social Welfare Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has called a second hearing on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. It will be held in the auditorium in the basement of the new east wing of the State House, wherein the largest hearings of the session are held.

GERARD PARTY ON WAY TO FLORIDA PORT

Former Ambassador to Germany to Make Report to President—Arrived at Havana, Cuba, Sunday Morning

HAVANA, Cuba.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador of the United States to Germany who arrived in Havana yesterday, sailed for Key West, Fla., at 10 o'clock this morning on the steamer Governor Cobb.

The voyage of the Infanta Isabel, which began at Corunna and ended at Havana was without special incident. A few of the passengers knew Mr. Gerard had grave apprehensions before embarking that a German submarine might sink the Infanta Isabel despite the fact that she is a neutral ship carrying more than 1600 Spanish emigrants and although Germany is known to be most anxious to maintain good relations with Spain.

Anxiety in the ambassadorial party was intensified when one day out by a wireless message announcing the sinking of the Laconia. All apprehension vanished, however, after the ship passed the Azores.

The Infanta Isabel arrived off Morro Castle about 3 o'clock in the morning, but remained about three miles off shore, entering the harbor at 7 o'clock. Many launches were soon circling the ship, the occupants greeting Mr. Gerard, who stood at the rail. At 9 o'clock the newspaper men were permitted to go aboard. The former Ambassador greeted all pleasantly, but refused to make any statement before reaching Washington.

The only public expression which the former Ambassador permitted himself to make on his arrival was that he had no knowledge of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with Germany, until word of that conspiracy reached the Infanta Isabel by wireless as she was en route from Corunna, Spain, to Havana.

Germany's food situation is serious, according to returning passengers. The Germans lack potatoes, fats, sugar and other basic food staples. But every one who had lived in Berlin agreed that Germany would probably be able to get through this summer on her present supplies of food. Then she will have to depend on this year's crops. And those crops now have only a fair promise of sufficiency.

The latest requisitioning determined upon by the German Government was as to lead. Every ounce was being taken, even to the leaden pipes of church organs, said passengers. It was in the big German cities that the food shortage appeared most serious. In the smaller cities the lack was not quite so apparent. For instance, Dr. W. A. Haldy, a Cleveland (O.) physician, who was stationed with a Red Cross unit in a town of 10,000, insisted that he had no trouble in getting plenty to eat.

Shortage of metals and nitrates was interfering with Germany's manufacture of munitions, according to members of the Gerard party.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister to Cuba, accompanied by Guillermo Patterson, assistant secretary of the Cuban State Department, and Lieut. Col. Edmund Wittermyer, the American military attaché, went on board to welcome Mr. Gerard. The diplomatic party disembarked at the Esplanada de Cadallaria in a launch placed at their disposal by the Government and went direct to the American Legation.

Among the passengers on the Infanta Isabel were most of the former members of the American Embassy in Berlin. Besides Judge Gerard and Mrs. Gerard they included Commander Walter R. Gherardi, the naval attaché, and his family; George Rives, the second secretary, and his family; the attachés, Herman Oelrichs and Lithgow Osborne, and Grafton W. Minot, private secretary to the former Ambassador, and his family.

The following American professional men, attached to the Embassy for the inspection of prison camps, also were on board: Lincoln C. Furbush, B. C. Luginbuhl, F. H. Harnes, A. H. Roler and J. G. Wester.

The consular officials on the Infanta Isabel were William H. Gale, Consul-General at Munich; Henry C. von Struve, Consul at Erfurt; Ford Jennings, a clerk at the Berlin Embassy, with his mother; Albert Nufer, a clerk at Erfurt, with his mother and sister, Drs. MacDill and A. W. Haldy, who were working at the German military hospitals under American auspices, also were aboard.

Other passengers coming through from Berlin were Dr. E. E. Elliott and wife, Christian Herter, Mrs. J. V. Maloney and family, Carl Ackermann and family, W. C. Dreher and family, O. K. Davis and family, and O. R. Seitz.

The additions to the party in France and Spain included Capt. C. C. March, former attaché at the American Embassy in Tokio; Lawrence Curtis, attaché at the American Embassy in Paris; W. S. Van Rensselaer, the second secretary at Rome; Mrs. Vecchiotti of Barcelona; C. H. Grady and R. D. Wylock and the English Journalists W. F. Bullock and Pomeroy Burton. The passengers refused to be quoted regarding conditions in Germany.

TANNERS TO MEET IN BOSTON

The National Association of Tanners will hold its annual convention in Boston next May for the first time in its history. About 200 delegates and members are expected to attend, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in announcing the coming event.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Matthew Channery Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has indicated to officials and employees of that transportation corporation that the use of intoxicants in such a way as to impair personal efficiency will hereafter be considered a sufficient reason for discharge by the company. President Brush, who has recently come into full executive control of this important carrier line, is one of many Western men now holding important positions in Boston. A native of Minnesota, educated in Wisconsin and Minneapolis, the Armour Institute of Technology, his subsequent career has been one of varied experience. Not until he entered the employ of the Union Pacific road, in 1901, did he find his niche, and since that time he has steadily risen, so that now he is president of a corporation which he first began to serve as assistant to the vice-president, in 1911. His working theory of administration seems to be to win frank criticisms from employees and from the public, and to meet the demands of the hour, so far as possible. He has cooperated heartily in not a few broad civic movements in Boston since he became a citizen.

Franz Kneisel, a German by race but a native of Rumania, who for 32 years has been leader of the string quartet bearing his name, with headquarters in Boston, has announced that, with the close of the present season in April, the group will disband. With a national reputation, this organization has done much for the education of the public in standards of taste; and the credit falls mainly to the leader and first violin, Mr. Kneisel studied in Vienna, and was graduated from the conservatory in 1882. After a period of conducting orchestras in Vienna and Berlin, he came to the United States in 1885, to become concert master and conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He remained with this renowned group of musicians until 1903. Since then, he has been in Boston, in 1885, he formed his quartet to play chamber music in the course of time patronage beyond Boston and New England began to convert this organization into an educational agency with something like a national field.

The Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, who has been lecturing on the teaching of English to children before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, might be called a jack-of-all-trades, but a master of many. He has made a mark as soldier, inventor, lawyer and educationalist. He is Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and for 27 years ending only in 1915—he was Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session. He has been a Brigadier-General, and also Adjutant-General, and has been prominently associated with the volunteer movement. He is, of course, a King's Counsel, but he is also a fellow of the Royal Society, and still more to the point, is a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. As an inventor he has devised, among other things, the heliophone course indicator and a military field telegraph. He was a member of the committee of the Privy Council on Education, 1885 to 1889, and he is to be held responsible for the introduction of postcards into the United Kingdom. On nearly every one of these extremely varied subjects Sir John has written important works, ranging from "Macdonald on Tactics" to "A Treatise on the Criminal Law of Scotland," and from "Electricity in the Household" to the "Past and Future of Power Traction on Roads." It is not surprising to find, finally, that Sir John Macdonald has been a sportsman of note in the Second Division of the Court of Session. Among the many decorations for his inventions and military works which have been conferred on this distinguished citizen of Scotland may be mentioned those conferred by the United States. Sir John was created K. C. B. in 1909, and G. C. B. last year.

Scott Nearing, professor of economics in Toledo (O.) University, who has resigned his place under fire from criticism of the city for expressing opinions contrary to those held by a majority of the voters who created the university, and who pays taxes for its support, was formerly a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and was the center there of an issue of free thought and free speech. He is a Pennsylvanian, has had a legal training, and is a doctor of philosophy by the grace of the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught economics from 1906 to 1915. He also was on the faculty of Swarthmore College from 1905 to 1913. From 1905 to 1907 he served on the Child Labor Commission of Pennsylvania, and two of his earliest books had to do with this social problem. Subsequent books have dealt with investigations of the distribution of wealth, the cost of living, and the ethics and law of coal production and distribution in Eastern Pennsylvania.

OPPOSITION SENATOR TO AID SUFFRAGISTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Suffragists of this city are jubilant over the announcement of Senator Vane that he will personally introduce into the State Legislature a constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to the women of the State. Besides getting their cause again in a position where it can be voted on, 15 women are sensible of a deeper significance in the Senator's proposed action, because it was largely through the vote in the wards he controls in this city that the amendment was defeated in November of 1915.

"DRY" ACT REDUCES POLICE
TORONTO, Ont.—Kingston's police force is to be reduced as a result of the new Ontario Temperance Act, which has so decreased the work of the constables that the force could almost be cut in two, says a dispatch from that city to the Globe.

BRITISH PLANS TO SECURE VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, England—A meeting of mayors, town clerks of the metropolitan boroughs, chairmen of district councils and of the committees appointed in connection with the national service scheme, was held recently at the Mansion House to consider the best method to adopt for getting volunteers.

Mr. Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, said he was entirely dependent on the local authorities to further the campaign to secure men. He wanted every man to enroll, whether engaged upon work of national importance or not. He also wanted professional men to enroll, and if called up they would be used on work for which their professions would be specially suited. On the subject of the pooling of industries, Mr. Chamberlain instructed the baking trade, and said that if there were a number of bakers, each of whom used his machinery for part of the day only, if an arrangement could be made whereby they could pool their energies they could keep their machinery going all day and release labor. He appealed to mayors and chairmen of councils to encourage local traders to pool their machinery and combine as far as possible with that object in view. Mr. Chamberlain gave it as his own opinion that the best way to get hold of volunteers was by personal canvass. The traveling representatives of some of the leading insurance companies, he said, had volunteered to act as canvassers when going on their rounds, and he hoped that all insurance canvassers would put themselves at the disposal of the local national service committees to help in that way.

In answer to questions put, Mr. Chamberlain said he was most anxious to make two points clear. One of these was in regard to the minimum wage of 25s. per week. There had been a great deal of misunderstanding about that, and some people had got the idea that 25s. was to be the standard rate of wage of all national service volunteers. That, of course, was not so. Twenty-five shillings a week was the minimum rate of wage, and national service volunteers would be given the standard rate of wage prevailing in the trade to which they were put in the district to which they were sent. In any case, he stated, the wage would be less than 25s. a week, while in some cases it might be several times that amount. A married man, leaving his household behind, would, in addition to his wages, get a subsistence allowance of 2s. 6d. a day. On the question of time-workers, Mr. Chamberlain said he had been repeatedly asked whether a man who could only give part of his time should volunteer, and fill up a form. The reply at present was "No." It was no use, Mr. Chamberlain said, a man signing a national service volunteer paper, if he could only give part of his time, but it was hoped that those so placed would put themselves at the disposal of the local authorities and ask them whether they could be found work of national importance to fill up any spare time which they could offer. That, he added, must be done locally, and not through the Director-General of National Service.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE URGED IN EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a meeting originally arranged to inaugurate the new volunteer movement in Edinburgh, the opportunity was seized to appeal on behalf of the recent war loan and national service as well. The interest in the meeting was shown by the fact that the hall was packed three-quarters of an hour before the meeting was timed to commence. Lord Provost Lorne MacLeod presided, and the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, was the principal speaker.

In the course of his speech Mr. Munro said he was often asked when the war would end. He could not, he said, answer that; but he could tell them how they could shorten it. They could do that, if every man and woman so acted as if his and her every individual action and effort were to be the touchstone of the issue of the war. It behooved each one of them, he urged, to see that his whole energies were harnessed to the service of the State. They could lend to the State; they could rally to the banner of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; they could shorten the war and save precious lives by economy in matters personal and domestic, not only in spending, but doing as well. Continuing, Mr. Munro said that Mr. Chamberlain had sent out a trumpet call for national service. There was no room for spectators in this drama. What an opportunity to the people of Great Britain had, he exclaimed, to show the world in general, and Germany in particular, the sort of stuff its people were made of. There was not a note of compulsion, he pointed out, in the whole program. In conclusion, he appealed to the agricultural community in view of the submarine menace to increase the food supply. Already he thought they could begin to see the dawning of a brighter day.

The Lord Advocate, Mr. J. R. Clyde, M. P., moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, calling upon the meeting to pledge themselves to give their whole-hearted and sustained support to all steps and measures necessary in the national interests for the successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Clyde then went on to speak of the volunteer movement and to give line its duties and obligations. The force, he said, was not formed for show. It was now recognized as part and parcel of the military system and had found a niche in the military frame. Every man, he added, who joined the volunteer force for home defense made it possible for one man more in the army to leave Great Britain to fight the Germans on the other side of the Channel.

NOTES ON POLITICS

What exactly the outcome of the apparent deadlock between the Chinese Cabinet and President Li Yuan Hung, in regard to the question of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, may be, it is, of course, at present, impossible to say. The exact status of all political institutions in China at the present time are in the last degree vague. Yuan Shih-Kai made almost a specialty of disregarding the Constitution, and it is by no means clear to what extent his high-handed legislation is still operative, or to what extent Li Yuan Hung would be entitled to appeal to it in support of any action he might take. It is, of course, almost a point of honor with the Chinese to avoid finality in any direction, a characteristic which always leaves the way open for "anything to happen."

In a letter to the members of the Socialist Party, it is proposed that the national headquarters of the Socialist Party should be moved from Chicago to Washington. "This is the first step which the membership of the party must insist upon, if the loss of our prestige and power in the great shrinkage of our vote in 1916 is to be overcome," says the letter. We must go into the political center of the Nation and there fight our way to recognition as the only spokesmen of the workers' cause. Too long we have stayed away from direct contact and conflict with the national political processes—the preparation and enactment of laws. Others have taken our place as the "radical" minority on every public issue argued before committees of the House and Senate—Single Taxers, Bull Moosers, unions against militarism, labor leaders of conservative views, and delegates of charitable and religious organizations. Socialism, the foremost revolutionary and enlightening power on the earth today, has been silent. We have lost one-third of our voting strength in four years. We have lost, for a time at least, the driving power of the succession of victories which were ours a few years ago. We are virtually at a standstill in the political life of the country. The reason for our weakness is that we are refusing to function in that very political life and struggle of the National Government which we seek to dominate.

Mr. Balfour has informed the British House of Commons that in his considered judgment it is not necessary to issue an official statement regarding the territory claimed by the Czechoslovaks and the form of government they desire to be established. One may take leave to doubt the horrid rumor, referred to in the House of Commons, that the Prime Minister has been making inquiries as to who the Czechoslovaks are. The days are long past when a Chancellor of the Exchequer could take office in ignorance of the meaning of these "dots"—meaning decimal points—and a newly appointed Colonial Secretary could find it necessary to call for a map just to see where these colonies were.

One of the most perennial fields for the political activity of the Turk is amongst the Senussi, that remarkable African fraternity, holding sway and influence over large tracts of almost unknown country at the back of the Libyan desert. It was one of Enver Pasha's great disappointments, during the Turco-Italian War, that he could not stir these doughty tribesmen to any action against the Italians, and the Senussi again disappointed the Ottoman statesman, when Turkey joined in the present struggle by taking the notice of the cry from Constantinople of "Islam in danger." They showed themselves utterly unmoved by the Sultan's proclamation of a holy war in the November of 1914. For some time past, however, Turkey has been more successful, and the Senussi, especially recently, have been causing the British considerable trouble.

Mayor Mitchell of New York City recently took occasion to praise the action of Charles Evans Hughes, when he was Governor of New York State, in removing President Ahearn of Manhattan Borough. The Mayor said that Governor Hughes had proved that a majority had no right to force inefficiency on a minority. "Efficiency in connection with the city government," said the Mayor, "has become unpopular, because it hits at graft and poor work in high places. A commissioner is pilloried for his lack of human sympathy to the men in his department" when he has to drop a few hundred supernumeraries to reorganize along efficient lines."

In the light of a recent admission by the counsel of the wholesale liquor traffic of Massachusetts, at a public hearing before a legislative committee, that the latest figures showed that a majority of the voters were against the licensed saloon system, the anti-liquor leaders in the Legislature are wondering how the traffic will attempt to justify its opposition to State prohibition of all saloons when this subject is threshed out at the forthcoming Constitutional Convention.

The debate on ministerial salaries which took place in the British House of Commons, recently, is yet another proof of the jealous care with which the House seeks to retain its "hold on ministers." The creation of new Government offices has resulted in the advent of a number of ministers, whom the House, apparently, cannot reach on any existing understanding. The object of the debate was, of course, to bring the standing of the new ministers into line with recognized practice.

One of the most interesting features in the present ministerial arrangement in the United Kingdom is the fact that the War Minister does not find a place in the "War Cabinet." The War Cab-

net has, of course, at any time the benefit of the War Minister's views; but Lord Derby is not included amongst the great "Five" who, at present, exercise supreme executive control in the United Kingdom.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROGRESS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England—Mrs. Fawcett, the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in an article written in the Common Cause, the organ of the Union, comments as follows on the finding of the electoral conference regarding woman suffrage: "It should be remembered that the conference was formed, considered it its duty to obtain, as regards numbers, an equal representation of suffragists and anti-suffragists. The fact, therefore, that the suffrage recommendations were supported by a majority—and rumor says a large majority—is very significant, and indicates, as Mr. W. H. Dickinson points out in an interesting article in the Nation of Feb. 3, the change of view which every one must have noticed of anti-suffragists into suffragists. The conference decided by a majority that some measure of women's suffrage should be considered, and also proposed, as its most practical form, a franchise for women based on the existing local government register for women, but including the wives of men who are on that register. The recommendation amounts to household suffrage for women, and in the opinion of Mr. Dickinson would add, even if the very high age limit, 30 or 35 were adopted, 6,000,000 women to the register."

"The recommendations of the conference form," in my opinion, "an immensely important step towards the realization of all that suffragists have worked for; the most important step, so far as Parliament is concerned, which has ever been taken. The recommendations as regards men go a long way, but not the whole way towards manhood suffrage for men. If Parliament accepted the report of the conference, and converted it into law, we shall have in this country manhood suffrage (or a near approach to it) for men, and household suffrage for women."

"The question may, perhaps be asked me," continues Mrs. Fawcett, "are you then, entirely satisfied by the proposals embodied in the report of the speaker's conference? I should answer this question by a very distinct negative. We are asking, and shall continue to ask, for the suffrage for women in the same terms on which it is, or may be, granted to men. But I do not think it is very wonderful if, at one stroke, Parliament should refuse to enfranchise the entire female population, estimated at the present time at about 14,000,000. Men in this country have never been enfranchised in this wholesale fashion. The anti-suffragists never tire of reiterating that there is no mean between the entire disenfranchisement of the female sex and putting the whole 14,000,000 at once upon the register. I have always denied this and have constantly pointed to the fact that some men have had votes ever since the reign of Edward I, but that they had not reached manhood suffrage yet. . . . But to my mind it is manifestly an absurdity to say that Parliament is unable to devise some gradual means for removing the political disabilities of women. Our position, in my opinion, should, in short, be this: to welcome with enthusiasm the breaking down of the sex barrier in the present struggle by taking the speaker's conference to signify that we are not particularly in love with the definite proposals made for putting women on the parliamentary register. In particular we want a fuller representation for the industrial woman, and we urge the lowering of the very high age limit. But we should not be acting with a full sense of our responsibilities to our great cause, if by meticulous criticism, we lost the opportunity of getting some 6,000,000 women on the register before the next general election."

MERCHANT MARINE GAINS IN TONNAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States merchant marine has made a net gain of 351,114 gross tons through transfers of registry since the European War began, although on the same account it has sustained a net loss of 201 vessels. Figures have been made public by the Department of Commerce showing that ships transferred to the American flag numbered 294, of 664,925 tons. Vessels transferred to foreign flags numbered 405, but their average size was less than one-fourth that of ships gained by the United States, and their tonnage was only 313,811.

Most of the American gains came from Great Britain and Germany, while most of the loss went to Norway, Japan and France.

NATIONAL GUARD DEFENSE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary of War Baker and Governor Whitman will open the national defense convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held in this city, March 27, 28 and 29. It is announced. Delegations from every State in the Union are expected.

All phases of the work already done in the interest of preparedness will be discussed from the military point of view, the committee in charge of the program declared. More particularly, however, the value of the National Guard to the country will be considered. Senators, representatives and National Guard commanders from several states have accepted invitations to attend.

SPRING LONGINGS

When he had bidden abstractedly into a slice of toast, and had glanced over the first page of his newspaper, he said, "I see that, as a consequence of much uncertainty in the cost of living, a great many of the best people are thinking of closing up their homes and moving into houseboats."

"What," she asked, in a seemingly indifferent way, while she stooped to give the remnant of her breakfast cereal to the cat, "What object would there be in that?"

"Well, for one thing," said he, "you wouldn't have to pay rent."

"No."

"No, of course not. You'd just go sailing out of the harbor, as soon as you'd taken in your cargo, that is, your summer outing household things, and after steering, say, south-by-south-west, or north-by-north-east, you'd splice your main, take a reef in your flying jib, and make for port. No one would think of charging you for tying up to a private pier, a back fence, or anything. People who go to the seashore for the summer are all good friends."

"Henry, you don't mean to sit there and tell me you have got the foolish houseboat notion?"

"That's no foolish notion, Ellen. I'd thank you for the butter. Is it a foolish notion when I plan, as I have been planning all winter, for a delightful season at the seaside with you? Just consider how it works out: We sit in this place, furnished, taking only the few simple things we need on the houseboat which a friend of mine promises that I may have for a mere nothing. We lay in a supply of ship stores. We make everything taut below and trim above, and we put out some evening at high tide for a haven hard by. There we cast anchor, or moor our craft to some hospitable slip. We sit out on the forward deck, abate the binnacle. Perhaps we try the grand old duet 'Larboard Watch, Ahoy!' or we might take a turn at a hornpipe. Why, Ellen, please push the sugar tin away—when I think of the pleasure you would get out of it I can hardly wait for navigation to open!"

"Your idea, then, Henry," she remarked, quietly, "is that you and I are to sail up and down the shore, next summer, giving vaudeville performances in the gloaming for the entertainment of the cottagers? That's clever of you, Henry, and just like you. Why didn't I see it at once! Of course, we can economize by taking to a houseboat. We cannot only save, but make money by adopting your scheme. We moor our craft, as you say, to some hospitable slip; we partake of a canned supper; we scrub the deck; we glim our lights; you go up on the hurricane roof and ring 8 bells; you come back; we go to our dressing rooms and costume; we sing 'Larboard Watch, Ahoy,' and do a sailor's hornpipe; by that time the shore, the piers and the slips are thronged with people."

"Look here, Ellen—"

"Don't interrupt me; I'm carried away with the picture. You sing for a solo, 'I Am a Jolly Tar,' and while you're spellbinding them I go ashore, your sailor hat in hand, and rake in the nickels, dimes, quarters and halves."

"See here, Ellen—"

"Wake me not now, oh, let me dream again. We heave anchor and make for the next settlement that night. You catch the 5:18 a. m. for business. I count the receipts and plan for the next performance. I compose circulars and have them distributed. 'Henry and Ellen Jones, the Justly Famed Marine Novelties! Aboard the Houseboat Geraldine! At Hawkins' Slip. This Evening at Sunset Gun. Low Tides. An Hour of Innocent Amusement! Be on Hand Early and Get Place Near the Waterline!'"

"Ellen, can't a man—"

"And I'll have the whole thing written up for the papers. 'Mr. Henry Jones, the well-known broker, desiring to give his wife, Mrs. Ellen Jones, a happy summer outing, and having acquired a knowledge of a seafaring life from some of the best sellers, borrowed a houseboat from a friend, for a mere nothing, and, with the assistance of his fair partner, is now giving performances along the shore. There is some talk of his making vaudeville acting his occupation hereafter. Mrs. Jones, on being interviewed, said—'"

"Was that the 7:30 whistle, Ellen?"

"I think it was, Henry. How time does fly! Must you be rushing, dear?"

A. B.

PRUSSIA'S POLISH POLICY IS DEBATED

BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam—The Polish question was again touched upon recently in the Prussian Diet in connection with the introduction of the budget. A Polish deputy objected to the fact that the estimates provided, as usual, for a financial grant to the Governor of Posen towards the fund for the promotion of Germanization in the eastern provinces of Germany, and moved that it should be omitted. The Minister of Finance opposed the motion, although a Progressive deputy declared that his party would welcome a radical change in Prussia's Polish policy now that the Kingdom of Poland had been formed, and representatives of the Center and of the Social Democrats supported the motion before the House. A lively debate ensued, and pointed remarks on the part of the Polish spokesmen were answered by equally pointed ones from National Liberal, Independent, Conservative, and Progressive deputies. Finally the Polish speaker declared that the Poles, although they regarded themselves as Prussian citizens, did not consider that they had equal rights, and added that they did not object to the settlement of Germans in the eastern provinces, but that they demanded equality of treatment.

The offending item in the budget was eventually approved in opposition to the Center and the Social Democrats to attend.

INCREASE URGED IN PRODUCTION OF FOOD

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Former Students Association in connection with the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Professor Hendrick said that steps were already being taken to move men from unessential to essential employments, including agriculture. Farmers would need to do their best to assist in this movement by treating such men sympathetically and helping them to learn something of agriculture. They would also need to make all the use they could of women's labor. The food producer, the farmer, had come into such prominence as never before in modern times. In Britain a cheap food policy was adopted, and nothing was done to foster and promote home production from the land of their own country. Perhaps the most instructive example of a country which did not neglect agriculture, but utilized its land very thoroughly, was Germany. He had recently, in consequence of another address, incurred the displeasure of many newspaper correspondents, mostly anonymous, and among the many misdeeds of which he had been accused was that of drawing his ideas from Germany, and of actually citing Germany as an example. They were very foolish people who looked with grave suspicion on anyone who confessed to know something about Germany, or to have made a study of German conditions, industry or agriculture. It was wise advice. Know your enemy if you want to defeat him. Many people thought at the outbreak of the war that they would be able to bring Germany to her knees rapidly by cutting off her seaborne food supplies. The war had now continued for two and a half years, and they had not been reduced to surrender through want of food.

Continuing, Professor Hendrick said they had no reason to suppose that cultivation had very greatly diminished in the Central Empires during the war, or that they were in serious straits for manures. Their land was mainly cultivated by peasant proprietors, and no doubt the men were to a very large extent at the front. As far as could be ascertained, potatoes in Germany in 1916, as with them, were a partial failure, and if this was so it would raise serious difficulties, but it would not necessarily mean famine. There would be enough for human food, but not enough for their immense pig stock, and great numbers of pigs would have to be disposed of. So far as could be ascertained, they had a good cereal harvest in 1916.

Their own position, said Professor Hendrick, was very different, and a serious consideration of it brought home forcibly the necessity of doing all that was possible to increase agricultural production, and especially the production of essential foods like cereals and potatoes. If the worst came to the worst they would have to sacrifice stock to crops. They could, in case of necessity, do without beef and mutton, but they could not do without corn and potatoes. Increased agricultural production was being preached from all official quarters, and it was really and sorely needed both then and after the war.

FINANCIAL HELP ASKED IN BRITAIN

BELFAST, Ireland—At a meeting of the citizens of Belfast, held in support of the recent war loan, the following letter from Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of Admiralty, was read:

"My Dear Lord Mayor—I am very pleased to learn that a meeting is being held in Belfast on Friday to urge the importance of subscribing to the war loan. Let every one at home picture to himself the sacrifice, courage, and endurance of the sailors on the sea and the soldiers in the trenches, who are preserving us and our homes from ruin, starvation, and destruction, and then let him ask himself, 'What am I doing to help? Can I, by some self-denial, hasten the end with a contribution, however small?' The man who thus contributes is doing his bit, and the man who makes no effort to contribute is a shirker. We ask for contributions from the wages of the mechanic and from the profits of the employer, just as much as from the banks and other institutions to which we are accustomed to look for financial help. Indeed, I do not think it is sufficiently realized it is only by the accumulation of small subscriptions from the millions of workers throughout the kingdom that the full amount of money required can be obtained. The citizens of Belfast have always loyally responded to the appeals that have been made to them to sacrifice their own comfort and convenience for the sake of our brave sailors and soldiers, and I am confident that on this, as on previous occasions, they will do their duty."

The following telegram from Mr. Bonar Law was also read:

"It is of the utmost importance that the nation should show by its response to the loan that it will shrink from no sacrifice to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, and I am certain that the citizens of Belfast will make a splendid contribution."

LABOR ADVISERS ON SHIPPING
LONDON, England—Mr. A. Wilkie, M. P., secretary of the Shipwrights Society, and Mr. John Hill, secretary of the Boiler Makers Society, have been appointed by the Shipping Commission to advise him on labor questions connected with his department.

NOTER BIG FARM TO BE CUT UP
DENVER, Col.—The Great Divide states that the famous Dalrymple farm in Traill and Cass counties, North Dakota, said to be the largest in the world, is to be cut into about 100 small farms of 160 to 320 acres.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Democratic Caucus Leader
RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—In naming Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia as caucus chairman, carrying with it the honor and responsibility of floor leadership, Senate Democrats have chosen wisely and well. The Virginia Senator's long legislative experience, his intimate personal grasp on every detail of legislation, his unswerving adherence to Democratic principles, and his sympathy and uniform cooperation with the President in every crisis, make him the logical choice for the position. In the new Congress, with the virtual tie in the House between Democrats and Republicans, a man of Senator Martin's strong common sense and ability to bring opposing factions together is unusually well placed.

Disloyalists at School
NEW YORK TIMES—The Trustees of Columbia University have appointed a committee to ascertain if doctrines subversive of or tending "to the violation or disregard of the Constitution" or "to encourage a spirit of disloyalty to the Government of the United States and the principles upon which it is founded are taught or disseminated by officers of the university." It is an inquiry that ought to be made in every college and university, in every public school. We do not charge that such doctrines are taught in Columbia or elsewhere, but where does the noisy roar of boy disloyalists, anarchists, pacifists, come from? Are the young men of the colleges, the boys and girls of the schools, the victims of exterior propaganda, or are they taught in the schools and colleges? If anywhere patriotism is being poisoned in the young, if anywhere our children and youth are exposed to the inoculation of fatal doctrines by their teachers, the fact cannot be faced too soon. There will be the customary patter about "academic freedom." That freedom cannot protect teachers, if such there be, who are undermining the patriotism of the next generation.

Canadian Industries
TORONTO NEWS—The Dominion Government is omitting no step that is likely to increase the supply of labor for the land and other essential industries. It is advertising widely in the United States for agricultural labor. It is also permitting homesteaders to perform this year's cultivation duties by assisting resident farmers in expanding food production during 1917. As Sir Robert Borden reports from London, the call is for grain, meat and dairy products. The occupational survey of the Dominion, now being made by the National Service Board, will prove an effective factor in securing men for agricultural, munition and other necessary industries. This survey is based upon the national service registration, now approaching completion, and it deserves the hearty cooperation of the 200,000 employers to whom blank forms have been sent. Emphasis must continue to be laid upon the production of food and other war supplies until the enemy is definitely and finally beaten.

Increase of Lawyers

MANILA TIMES—When we hear—as we sometimes do—that too many young Filipinos are turning to law, and leaving other professions and occupations ill-provided with men, we may find a poor consolation in the thought that there are other places where a similar complaint is made. Yale University, for instance, reports that one-fifth of its living students are practicing law, and that one-fourth of its present students are preparing to practice it. Why should the profession of law take this commanding place? Is it not because the laws are so complex that it takes very highly trained, very ingenious experts to guess what they mean? Here we have Yale University devoting about 25 per cent of its enormously expensive plant to the training of men whose efforts will mostly cancel each other. Perhaps abstract justice is occasionally a gainer by these efforts—but the inefficiency which prevails, socially considered, is positively appalling.

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WORK OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM HAS MUCH ADVANCED

Under Supervision of Prof. C. S. Sargent the Great Tree Museum of Harvard University Makes Wonderful Display

How a New England institution undertook to grow near Boston every tree and shrub in the world able to withstand in the open ground the climate of New England, and how, when the unsuspected and truly stupendous nature of the undertaking was revealed, the same institution pushed exploring expeditions to the farthest corners of the world and entered upon 45 years of investigation and research never before attempted on so large a scale, will be hinted at in the forthcoming report of the president of Harvard University. But the success of the undertaking by that institution, the Arnold Arboretum, will be more completely shown when springtime permits people of Greater Boston again to walk in the midst of what horticulturists declare to be the world's greatest collection of trees and shrubs. The Arboretum in the Jamaica Plain part of Boston is being prepared for its springtime blossoming period.

The Arnold Arboretum will take on new interest during the season of 1917 because a milestone in the accomplishment of the task set for it 45 years ago has been passed. In order to grow every tree and shrub that would stand the climate of New England it was necessary to search the nation and the world for specimens. It became necessary, too, to search for information in books. The search for specimens is still going on, although one of the first lists of such plants and trees brought to the Arboretum has just been published. But the research work into literary data on trees and shrubs has been completed and the last volume of a bibliography of trees and shrubs which contains descriptions of all published literature in all languages dealing with the woody plants of the globe has just been put into the hands of printers. This work took 17 years to compile. At the same time the Arboretum staff collected and catalogued the most complete library of its kind in the world. This catalogue, too, is newly made.

Whereas in 1890 only eighteen species of the hawthorn tree were known to be in existence in New England, there have been discovered to date, through the agency of the Arboretum, 650 varieties. This has been the largest achievement and illustrates the scope of work done. Lilacs, especially, have made the Arboretum famous around Boston. The report of the Harvard president will show that the work started with only four known species; today there are 22 species and 200 varieties of lilacs. Similarly the number of kinds of oak trees known to New England has doubled since its founding.

An exploring expedition, headed by E. H. Wilson, who, according to Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, has discovered more trees than any other man who ever lived, is at the present time in Korea. Mr. Wilson has formerly made expeditions to China and Japan. From his various expeditions the Arboretum has been enriched by 2716 species and 640 varieties of trees and woody plants. They represent 429 genera in 100 families. He discovered four previously undescribed genera and 382 previously undescribed species. Of these all that can be grown in New England have been established in the Arboretum and all these Chinese plants have been distributed by the Arboretum to the principal gardens of the United States and Europe.

The staff at the Arboretum has been at the disposal of students of trees in all parts of the United States during recent years. They are constantly called upon, says Dr. Sargent, to distinguish species and varieties from samples sent to them and to furnish descriptions and other data. In this way not only institutions, but many individuals have been helped. While the Arboretum does not systematically cooperate with the Department of Agriculture of the United States, it is at the service of the national department whenever needed.

The Arboretum is a popular place among Boston people and visitors to New England apart from the large number of specialists in tree culture who come each year to study there. Especially during the time of lilac bloom hundreds visit the reservation daily. The collections of trees are arranged by groups of species called genera and the genera are arranged in families. Access to the groups is secured by systems of grass-covered paths. An attempt has been made to place the groups of trees in position where each tree may find favorable surroundings without interfering with the beauty of the hills and valleys of the Arboretum. The shrubs have been arranged primarily in a series of formal beds, and partly in large irregular groups of species planted along the drives as near as possible to the groups of trees of the same families.

While the Arboretum is the tree museum of Harvard University, it is more than this, for it is also the largest garden in the world devoted exclusively to the growing of trees and woody plants. It extends over 220 acres and is situated in Jamaica Plain, one of the suburbs of Boston. It owes both name and origin to James Arnold, a merchant of New Bedford who bequeathed to trustees of his estate \$100,000 to be devoted to the advancement of agriculture and horticulture. One of these trustees was George B. Emerson, author of a work on the "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts." Largely



L. S. Sargent

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Notman photograph specially signed

Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum

through his influence and efforts, Harvard University was induced to devote 125 acres of a farm which had been given it by Benjamin Bussey to the work. This plan was carried out in March, 1872.

When Professor Sargent was given charge of the Arboretum only a comparatively small part of the trees and shrubs which might be expected to thrive in New England were to be found in any collection. The Arboretum was obliged, therefore, to enter upon the exploring and research work already mentioned.

W. J. Bean of the Royal Gardens at Kew, London, England, has written the following appreciation of the work of Professor Sargent:

"Next to the woody vegetation of his own country, Professor Sargent has given most attention to that of northern Asia. He himself has enriched American and European gardens with numerous trees and shrubs collected in Japan in the early 'nineties.' It would need too much space to enumerate half the things introduced through him and the institution he controls.

"Among the numerous qualities that are needed to make the perfect director of a large public garden there are three that stand out as peculiarly essential. As a matter of course he should have great scientific attainments, and in these days he needs also a keen perception of landscape beauty; finally he must possess the business faculty. To few have these attributes been given in so full a degree as to Professor Sargent. No one has done a tithe so much for the advancement of knowledge in regard to North American trees and shrubs. A great traveler, he has seen all but a few of the North American trees growing in their natural haunts. He has also introduced many valuable north Asiatic trees to America and thence to Europe. Free from the common craze of the collector for exclusive possession, his desire is that the plants he introduces should become widely diffused in gardens, and the limits of his generosity appear to be set only by the possession of a single plant of a kind."

HIGH PRICES FOR FISH IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GRIMSBY, England—The report of the fishery officer for the last quarter of 1916 shows that high prices were obtained for fish in the 15 chief fishing ports and stations in the north-eastern sea fisheries committee's area. During the period there was landed wet fish to the amount of 413,906 cwt., and of the value of £1,054,839, being a decrease of 108,803 cwt. in quantity, but an increase in value of £63,041 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915. The total value, including shell fish, amounted to £1,055,706. Herrings were plentiful in Bridlington Bay and good catches were made. The fishes were of good quality, and one exceptionally good catch, made by a sailing cable during one night's fishing, realized £135. Several of the motorboats had good catches, which realized £78, £72 and £40, respectively, for one night's fishing. Two of the sailing cables in one week earned £250 and £240 each. Herrings made as much as £5 and £6 per cran. The shrimp and prawn fishing was very successful. At nearly all the ports there was a falling off in the quantity of fish landed, fishermen being generally of opinion that now the deep sea trawlers were not working off the coast, the fish were not disturbed, and thus a scarcity was caused inshore. Taking the quarter as a whole fish have been scarce, but prices have been high. The average prices have been: Soles 24s. per stone; codfish 9s. to 10s. 6d.; ling 8s. 6d. to 10s.; haddock 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

BRITISH SCHEMES FOR AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRESTON, England—Speaking at Preston recently, at a meeting of the Lancashire War Agricultural Committee, Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, said agriculturists had got to hold on firmly, and to see that there was no falling back, but rather a going forward. He had said again and again, and he wanted to repeat it with all the emphasis he could command, that the farmers had got to throw all their strength into making their existing arable land as productive as possible. What they had to do for 1917, Mr. Prothero continued, was to get all the arable land cultivated to its fullest extent. What they might do for the crop of 1918 was another thing, and he did not think it was reasonable for the nation to ask farmers to plow up grass for the 1918 crops, unless they got a guarantee for some minimum price. He advocated the growing of the greatest possible quantities of cereals and potatoes, and he very much hoped that the movement for using cottage gardens and allotments would grow apace.

Turning to the question of pig-keeping, Mr. Prothero said meat ruled the situation, but there was room for a great deal of cheap pig feeding in this country. The War Agricultural Committee had, he said, been supplied with a complete plan as to how seed potatoes could best be got, but the board could not guarantee the varieties. There was no price, maximum or minimum, for early varieties, and they would be left to the state of the market. Nor was there either a maximum for second early potatoes, but for the main crop there was a minimum, which worked out at £6 per ton for 6-ton lots.

On the question of wheat at 60s. a quarter, Mr. Prothero stated frankly that if he had an absolutely free hand in this matter, he would like to say to the farmers: "You shall have a maximum of 50s., and the rest shall be left to the play of the market." He believed they might then have got rather more. The Government were now, however, trying to draw out a scheme by which they could advance money to the farmers for fertilizers, and this was no slight boon. He wanted "to get the whole Empire in," and the key to that was that the farmer at home should sacrifice some of his prospects of war profits. India had sacrificed its profits to feed Great Britain. Australia had done the same, and they had hoped last year that Canada also would follow suit, but they were too late, as usual, because the farmer was already beginning to get his high profits from Chicago. The key to the present appeal, Mr. Prothero said, was that it should be possible to say—"Our British farmers have cheerfully accepted the sacrifice of their possible profits. Go and do the same." As far as the price of fertilizers and feeding stuffs were concerned, the matter was, Mr. Prothero said, in the hands of the Food Controller. The prices of feeding stuffs were high, and they put a great impediment in the way of many farmers, especially dairy farmers. There, again, it was a question of tonnage.

On the question of labor, Mr. Prothero said that the farmer had been so harassed from pillar to post that he had not known where he was. The War Office were calling up Class A men who did not hold certificates of exemption from tribunals. Beyond the number for the whole kingdom of 30,000, however, he added, no more men could be taken from agriculture without the express approval and sanction of the War Cabinet. No man holding a certificate of exemption would be called up, and if he had been called up he would be returned to his civil occupation. Subject, of course, to military necessities, no more Class B and Class C men were to be taken from agriculture. Wherever a farmer had not got more male labor than was contained in the Bath agreement, he said in conclusion, then, however many women he might get, the male labor would be still retained.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Following upon the institution of a ministerial commission for food supplies, the Italian Government has now nominated another for coal supplies, under Signor Bianchi, whose expert knowledge of the subject, energy, and organizing powers have been tested in his services in connection with the Italian State railways. As General Commissioner, Signor Bianchi is empowered to make requisitions and to fix maximum prices, and the boats in the hands of the State, whether requisitioned, confiscated or time-chartered for short voyages, are placed at his service. According to the Idea Nazionale, the coal commission thus has at its disposal a fleet of 200 vessels, including those of the Italian State railways and those requisitioned by the Undersecretary for Arms and Munitions. The boats belonging to the former will continue to be employed solely in the service of the railways.

It has been pointed out that no provision has been made for chartering fresh hand as regards maritime transports is necessary to any one who undertakes to keep Italy supplied with coal. Signor Einaudi, the well-known Italian student of political economy, has also criticized the action of the Government in instituting so many commissions, which, he considers, are calculated to hinder prompt action, and he points out that the Coal Commission just formed will not be able to come to quick decisions, besides which Signor Bianchi must consult a central committee concerning the distribution of the coal, as well as the commission

for sea-borne trade and the sub-commission for chartering. According to Signor Einaudi, therefore, the powers given to the general commissioner are insufficient for a satisfactory solution of the problem. The use and distribution of lignite of Italian origin, he points out, cannot be separated from the coal question, and in these times of the speeding up of the manufacture of war material, an infinite variety of questions often have to be decided, such as, for instance, whether it is better to import two tons of coal, to make use of Italian iron ore, or to import less coal and a ton of metal in order to produce a ton of steel. Signor Einaudi maintains that for the solution of the question with the uniformity desired, coal, metal and transports must be dealt with together and not by separate commissions. He also doubts the advantage to the country at present of the steps recently taken by the Government to promote the speedy construction of Italian cargo-boats, on the ground that the importations needed for shipbuilding necessarily diminish the importation of other goods urgently needed, whereas the vessels now laid down will not be ready for use until toward the end of 1918. In refutation of this it has been stated that the Italian shipyards are in a position to complete a large cargo-boat in eight months and that a single cargo-boat can, within a year, carry sufficient material from England to allow of an increase of 110,000 tons in the Italian merchant fleet before the end of 1918.

FINANCE AS FACTOR IN BRITISH SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GREENWICH, England—At a meeting in support of the recent War Loan held in the Borough Hall, Greenwich, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said that his one desire was that his country should be victorious in this war, and that a lasting peace should be secured. To obtain these objects silver bullets were needed. During the past few weeks the Germans, with that lack of knowledge and understanding of the British character which they have betrayed throughout, had deluded themselves with the vain imagination that the war loan would be a failure. They were now beginning to hedge and to realize, as he was convinced would be the case, that the loan was going to be a great success. Nothing would hearten their lads on the sea and land fronts so much as to know that sacrifices were being made by the people at home in order to find money necessary to achieve victory. The submarine threat had not frightened a single British merchant sailor from going to sea. To a certain extent German ships had achieved her purpose with the neutrals, and this, of course, increased the difficulties, but he had every confidence that the present submarine menace would be overcome, just as the earlier submarine menace had been overcome. Money was wanted for the building of new merchant ships, for the construction of destroyers to chase the enemy submarines over the seven seas till they were caught, and for munitions. In response to a telegram from Neville Chamberlain, he appealed for 30,000 women volunteers to serve in shell-filling factories, so that when the advance started in the spring there should be an unlimited supply of munitions to insure that when the German lines were broken, as broken they would be—the British troops could not be held up for lack of munitions. The Germans failed to realize that the harder the task the greater the energy and determination it called forth.

The Mayor of Greenwich moved a resolution pledging those present to do all in their power to make the War Loan an unqualified success. Capt. Hamilton Benn, M. P. for the borough, who had just returned from patrol duty with the Naval Reserve, gave the following message, which he had brought from Admiral Bacon: "Don't worry too much about the submarines; the Navy will give them all the worry they want. The splendid work of our merchant seamen will upset the German calculations at the end of the war just as much as did the contomtable little British Army at the beginning of the war. What you have to worry about today is the War Loan. That did not mean that the submarine menace was not very serious. It meant that their brave sailors on patrol duty and their merchant seamen would get the better of the Germans in the end. The resolution was carried with enthusiasm."

SCOTTISH MINERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—In connection with a claim for a further advance in wages of about 1s. a day, made by the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers on behalf of their members, Lord Strathclyde, acting as neutral chairman of the Scottish Coal Trade Conciliation Board, has decided that no advance is to be granted beyond that awarded in September last. Lord Strathclyde has come to this decision after careful consideration of the arguments submitted and of the circumstances generally, including the price of coal at the pit bank, the increased cost of production, and the state and prospects of the trade. Since the outbreak of war eight demands for increase in wages have been made by the miners, the last being the only one which has been rejected. Since August, 1914, miners' wages have advanced from about 7s. to 10s. a day in most districts.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S
SECURITIES
PRICE RANGE

Renewed Activity and Higher Prices Characterize the Trading in New York and Boston—Industrials Still the Leaders

The past week witnessed a decided disposition of the public to purchase stocks, and on the heaviest trading since the upheaval early in February prices were pushed up for gains running as high as a dozen points in some instances. The determination of the Administration to arm American merchant ships and the clearing of the political situation at Washington in the latter part of the week were constructive factors in the uplift.

Pronounced strength was shown by the copper, steel, and motor industries. Gulf common and Ohio Cities Gas were spectacular features. The rails were backward, as in the recent past, with only moderate advances shown generally.

The tables below give the price range of leading stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 10:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
Stock	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Allis-Chalmers	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Can.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Car & Fy.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Lumber	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Loco.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Smelt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Woolen	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Zinc	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
Anaconda	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
At. & W. I.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Baldwin	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	1 1/2
Central Leather	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	1 1/2
St. Paul	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Chile	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
China	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2
Corn Prods.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
Crawford	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Cuba Cane	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
Erle	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Gen. Electric	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	1 1/2
Gen. Motors	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	1 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2
Goodrich	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Gulf St. Steel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	1 1/2
Insulation	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Nickel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Paper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	1 1/2
Kennecott	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Lack Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2
Marine	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
Max Motor	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2
Mex. Pet.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2
Nev. Cons.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1 1/2
Nat. Kn. & Sp.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
Nor. Pac.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Pacific Mail	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Peoples Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Peoples Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts. Coal	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2
St. Steel Spring	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Ray Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Republic 1 & S.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
St. Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Texas Co.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Union Alloy	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Copper	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2
Wills-Over	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				
Stock	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Am. Tel. & T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Zinc	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
At. & W. I.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
At. & W. I.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Chile	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
China	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2
Corn Prods.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
Crawford	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Cuba Cane	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
Erle	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Gen. Electric	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	1 1/2
Gen. Motors	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	1 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2
Goodrich	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Gulf St. Steel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	1 1/2
Insulation	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Nickel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Paper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	1 1/2
Kennecott	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Lack Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2
Marine	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2
do pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
Max Motor	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2
Mex. Pet.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2
Nev. Cons.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	1 1/2
Nat. Kn. & Sp.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
Nor. Pac.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Pacific Mail	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Peoples Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Peoples Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts. Coal	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2
St. Steel Spring	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Ray Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Republic 1 & S.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
St. Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
Texas Co.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Union Alloy	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Copper	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2
Wills-Over	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2

*Decrease. *Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 26 to holders of record March 20.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the stock of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company will be paid April 2 to holders of record March 25.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 15.

The directors of the Matheson Alkali Works have declared quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable April 2 to holders of record March 20.

The International Harvester Company of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable April 16 to holders of record March 24. No action was taken on the International Harvester Corporation common dividend, which has not been paid in some time.

The Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable April 2 to holders of record March 15. On Jan. 2 last a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was paid on the common.

PRICE ADVANCE
FEATURES TEXAS
COTTON MARKET

Demand Has Been Fairly Pressing and Light Spot Offerings Force Quotations Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GALVESTON, Tex.—A constant rise in prices of cotton in Texas has been recorded during the past week, and there has been manifested a strong undertone which has been growing stronger each day. Trading has been on a larger scale, particularly with reference to the demand. The increasing demand, however, was met with a comparatively small spot offering and there was heard considerable talk of a corner in the March position. The rumors of a March corner, however, seemed not to be borne out by later developments, and the small spot offering was attributed to the small amount of cotton in the hands of the growers or speculators, who were inclined to turn loose their holdings, on a rising market. This condition added to the strength of the market.

Weather conditions in Texas have been unfavorable for farming and the unseasonably low temperatures have chilled the ground and the general opinion is that this will delay cotton planting.

Political news, although generally unfavorable, has had little effect in unsettling the market, and for most of the time has been practically ignored. The general opinion is that, although the market would undoubtedly be depressed by further unfavorable developments in the foreign situation, such depression would surely be only temporary, because there is such a shortage of cotton as measured by the expected demand, that prices would advance and more than overcome any temporary decline. Even a declaration of war, it is believed, would have but a temporary effect in depressing prices.

Reports from Central and Northern Texas indicate a serious shortage of farm labor, which is delaying preparation of land for cotton planting. The prevailing high prices for supplies, which tend to make the farmer's crop also effect the cotton market situation. It is reported that this factor may bring about a reduction in cotton acreage, the extent of which at this time is somewhat uncertain.

NEW WHEAT CROP
NOW ATTRACTING
MUCH INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CLEVELAND, O.—The advance in wheat continues, but changes have been more irregular than during the two weeks immediately preceding. It is difficult to get dependable information in regard to export bookings of new business, but it seems safe to assume that at least fair amounts are being placed from day to day. Clearances are good, when all conditions are taken into consideration. Government estimates as to farm reserves are considered by many to be very bullish. They are at least low as compared with the two years just ahead of this. The all-important factor to the trade now, in view of the small percentage left and the generally poor world outlook for a good crop, is what this country will produce the coming season. Present demand is much above what would be required if the world were at peace.

Corn relatively has gone up more than wheat. The abnormal transportation problem has caused many complications, the "dust kicked up" by complaints of various exchanges has subsided without any marked advantage resulting to anybody, and it looks as though the trade might settle back and regard conditions as something that could not be bettered. The new home rule has certainly been of little benefit to anyone, and has done a great deal of harm to many. Prices are the highest on record, and yet some seem to think that they are destined to go higher. Precedent does not count for much at such times as these.

Oats are strong, with other grains. Government report was a surprise to most of the trade on account of the small amount supposed to be left in first hands. Stocks in primary markets are large, but may be mostly sold for export, and move out as soon as cars are available. Domestic demand is good, at least for all for which transportation facilities can be furnished.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Italian exchange quoted at 7.80 for checks this morning. Cables are down to 7.79 1/2. Demand sterling 4.75 7/16, cables 4.76 1/2, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 4.70 1/2. Franc cables 5.84, checks 5.85. Reichmark cables 68 1/2, checks 68. Vienna cables 11.10, checks 11.08.

CHILE COPPER BOND ISSUE

Eugene Meyer Jr. & Co. are forming a syndicate to underwrite \$35,000,000 par value 6 per cent convertible bonds of the Chile Copper Company, which, subject to the approval of the stockholders at a meeting to be called, it is proposed to offer to shareholders at par.

KRESGE COMPANY AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At annual meeting of S. S. Kresge Company stockholders authorized change in par value of stock from \$10 to \$100. Dividend rate on the new common will be increased from 3 per cent per annum to 4 per cent.

BIG EARNINGS
FOR AMERICAN
TELEPHONE CO.

Remarkable Growth of Business Is Shown in Annual Report Just Issued—Large Gain for Profit and Loss Surplus

A remarkable earnings achievement was that of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as shown in the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, just issued. It shows that the Bell system had the heaviest gain in traffic ever reported in a single year, with a daily average of 29,420,000 connections. This was approximately at the rate of 100 calls a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. The increase in subscribers' stations exceeded the estimated increase by 45 per cent. The pressure of business is still so great that plans are under way to spend \$90,000,000 this year (compared with \$66,000,000 actually spent in 1916) to provide for advance construction and additions to plant which are urgently required. This is by far the most ambitious program ever attempted by the company. Necessary funds have been provided through the new financing arranged some months ago.

President Vail points out that the company would have been badly handicapped in providing for the rush of subscribers last year had it not been for the policy long followed of constructing in advance of actual need. In this way a large margin of equipment was available and although the price of raw materials used in construction about doubled, the average total investment per station decreased during the year from \$149 to \$146. At the close of 1916 the Bell system had 9,847,192 telephone stations in operation, this being a gain for the year of 695,971 stations. There were added during the year 1,344,770 miles of wire, bringing the total wire mileage up to 19,850,315. More than half of the total wire mileage was in underground cables. It has long been the custom of the company to provide out of earnings each year a sufficient amount to cover the wear and tear and obsolescence of plant accruing during the year. This means that whenever a plant has to be abandoned, a sufficient reserve has been accumulated to cover the cost of replacement.

The Bell system paid out late in the year nearly \$6,000,000 in special compensation to its employees to cover the abnormal work that they were required to do and as assistance in meeting increased living expenses. The gross receipts from the long distance service last year exceeded the gross revenues derived during the first 16 years of long distance service. Twenty-four new buildings to be used as central offices were planned by the company. These when completed and properly equipped will represent a total expenditure of \$22,000,000.

The policy of the companies to obtain extra revenue from the normally nonearning equipment that was suddenly brought into use by the extraordinary business of last year accounts for the sharp rise in the ratio of net earnings to plant and other assets. These stood last year at 6.17 per cent compared with 5.84 per cent in 1915. President Vail points out that this increase was not normal, being largely due to the sudden increase in demands for service, without a corresponding increase of plant. That the reproduction value of the Bell system has risen enormously within the last five years is indicated by the fact that the appraisal by the company's engineers in 1912 which exceeded the book cost by \$61,000,000 was based on 17 cent copper. That metal now commands 35 cents a pound, which means a good deal when it is remembered that 93 per cent of the company's wire mileage represents copper wire.

The total operating revenues of the entire Bell system last year were \$264,600,000. This was an increase of \$30,151,000, or nearly 13 per cent over the previous year. Of these revenues, depreciation and maintenance consumed \$84,556,000, an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1915; traffic expenses consumed \$53,749,000, an increase of 17.4 per cent; commercial expenses \$25,699,000, an increase of 9 per cent; general and miscellaneous expenses \$11,902,000, an increase of 7.7 per cent; taxes assignable to operation \$14,916,000, an increase of 14.7 per cent.

The total gross income was \$79,353,000, an increase of 14.1 per cent over 1915. Of this amount \$22,114,000 was paid for interest, rents and so forth, leaving \$57,239,000 for dividends and more than \$22,000,000 to be added to surplus.

The report also gives the results of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company separated from the rest of the Bell system. Its net earnings for the year were \$44,743,376.45. Compared with the year before this showed an increase of \$3,625,889.17. The company's balance sheets show that the investment in stocks, bonds and notes of associated companies increased \$21,845,820.60, and in permanent plant \$5,041,396.54. The decrease in current assets of \$37,155,134.56 and in cash of \$35,367,105.52 reflected the financing of December, 1916. The company has more than 70,000 stockholders, not counting 43,000 employees who are buying shares on an installment plan. A majority of the company's shareholders are women. Less than 2 per cent of the stock is held abroad and less than 5 per cent is in the hands of brokers.

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S
SHIP CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bethlehem Steel Company has closed another large contract for merchant boats, which it is understood will be built for Cunard Line, for delivery in the early part of 1919. Contract price is said to be \$12,000,000, which at \$200 a ton indicates a total of 60,000 tons. It is understood most of the boats will be 6500 tons each, but several larger boats may be included. Bethlehem Steel Company, it is understood, is subcontracting contracts to other yards than those operated by its own subsidiary companies on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

COTTON GOODS
MARKET SHOWS
IMPROVEMENT

Fall River Mills Experience the Biggest Volume of Trading in Two or Three Months at Good Price Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—An improvement in the cotton goods market is noted by cotton manufacturers in this city and Fall River. During the past week Fall River has had its biggest trading of two or three months, and what is more encouraging to the mill men prices have been firm or advancing. On the finer goods women in this city, actual business has not increased greatly, but buyers have shown much more interest in mill quotations and many of them seem to be on the point of operating in a larger way.

The estimated volume of sales in the Fall River print cloth market last week is 300,000 pieces, compared with a weekly production estimated at 275,000 pieces. Buyers showed an interest in a broad range of goods, and might have placed more orders with the mills if the manufacturers had been more ready to accept late forward business. The mill men, however, took the position that the acceptance of cloth contracts to run through July and August was too speculative, and they generally limited themselves to orders that would terminate the latter part of May or early in June.

Both wide and narrow print cloths moved in good volume. Some styles advanced in price a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent a yard. Thirty-six inch goods, which have been particularly active during the recent full period, continued in demand and entered into trading in a large way. During the past two weeks, a large volume of contracts which the mills took the latter part of last year, ran out, and the new business to take the place of these contracts was welcome. There has also been some accumulation of goods in mill warehouses. The demand for goods appears to be based on actual needs of buyers.

On fine goods the improvement took the form of inquiries for sample pieces and the laying out of assortments of new goods for next season. On plain fine goods buyers continued to press for lower prices, but according to all reports in mill circles they did not meet with any considerable success in this direction. Fine goods mills outside of this city have sold goods lower than New Bedford mills during the recent full period, and New Bedford mills have come down a cent and a half a yard on standard laws, but with the renewed buying interest during the past week a general strengthening tendency was in evidence. The outlook which the fine cloth mills have found through the sale of yarns, on account of the high yarn market, has relieved the pressure on fine goods.

Some improvement was noted in the demand for cotton in Fall River but nothing very great, and in this city brokers said that the mills were still showing only a very limited interest. Cotton receipts at this point are still running very heavy, the receipts in February being the largest in any February for four years, and the total for the cotton season up to the end of February was about 2,315,000 bales in excess of the corresponding period last

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL HOLDS
BIG WRESTLING
MEET THIS WEEK

Red and White Men Are Favorites Again to Win the Intercollegiate Championship

Year	College	Points
1906	Yale	2
1907	Yale	7
1908	Yale	10
1909	Yale	12
1910	Yale	11
1911	Yale	17
1912	Yale	23
1913	Yale	27
1914	Yale	24
1915	Yale	24
1916	Yale	24

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell athletic authorities are completing arrangements for the annual Intercollegiate Wrestling Association meet which is to be staged here next Friday and Saturday, and the local authorities are seeking to make the coming meet the biggest in the history of the intercollegiate association.

Teams will be entered from Columbia, Princeton, Lehigh, Pennsylvania and Cornell. While the Cornell team is conceded to be a favorite based on the long record of victories of Cornell teams in this sport and the good showing already made this season by the local wrestlers, an interesting and closely fought series of bouts is anticipated. The preliminary matches will be held next Friday night and the finals for the championship will be held on Saturday afternoon. The big meet is to be staged in the Cornell Armory.

Cornell's entries follow: 115-pound class, L. E. Rote; 125-pound class, J. A. Reynolds; 145-pound class, E. S. Post; 155-pound class, Capt. F. C. Sager; 175-pound class, E. P. Zapp; heavyweight class, G. P. Bard.

Cornell has won half of the intercollegiate championships in wrestling since 1905. Yale, which no longer is represented in the league, stands next in number of victories. Since 1910, when Cornell won her first championship, the only other team to capture the title was Princeton in 1911. Since 1912 the Cornell matmen, coached by Walter O'Connell, have won the title every year. The Cornell dual record from 1912 follows: Won, 20; lost, 5; tied, 1.

The Cornell basketball team, which completed its season the other day, will be intact next season when a much better showing in the intercollegiate league is confidently expected. When the basketball season opened not a single "C" man of last year's team was in college and Coach A. H. Sharpe had to build an entirely new combination. After various experiments he determined to dismiss from the squad all seniors, so that he might begin building a team for next year.

The men who represented the Ithacans on the court in the last half of the season, all of whom will be eligible next fall, are: Capt. H. B. Orner and Stewart, forwards; A. C. Fuller, center, and W. M. Kendall and Palmer, guards.

T. H. CLARKSON
IN THIRD PLACE

CLASS A AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.	1902—E. W. Gardner, New York.
1903—W. P. Foss, I. Overstraw, N. Y.	1904—J. P. Fogg, New York.
1905—P. Conklin, Chicago.	1906—E. W. Gardner, New York.
1907—A. V. Demarest, Chicago.	1908—A. V. Demarest, Chicago.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.	1910—E. W. Gardner, New York.
1911—J. P. Fogg, New York.	1912—M. D. Brown, Brooklyn.
1913—J. P. Fogg, New York.	1914—E. W. Gardner, New York.
1915—J. P. Fogg, New York.	1916—E. W. Gardner, New York.
1917—Nathan Hall, Boston.	

T. H. Clarkson of Boston is holder of third place in the United States national Class A amateur 182 lb. line billiard championship standing of 1917 following his victory over E. W. Gardner in their playoff Saturday, 200 to 288. When the tournament ended Friday evening, Clarkson, Gardner and E. L. Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., were tied for third place. Milburn forfeited his right to playoff with the other two, so that the Clarkson-Gardner match was the only one played.

Clarkson's victory Saturday was the second he had scored over the former champion. He took the lead in the second inning by scoring 11 points and held it until the thirty-eighth inning when Gardner went to the front by scoring 34. Clarkson took the lead again in the thirty-ninth inning when he made 42, which was the high run of the game. Gardner tied the score in the same inning.

PITCHER MAY SIGN UP

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Following a conference with Pres. H. M. Frazee yesterday, which lasted for some time, Pitcher Carl Mays of the Boston American League Baseball Club signed his contract for the 1917 season at the club's training quarters here. Mays will start training at once, and is in splendid shape for the coming season.

JOHN NESS SIGNS UP

CHICAGO, Ill.—John Ness, first baseman who refused to sign a contract for this season with the management of the Chicago American League baseball team, has signed with a semiprofessional team belonging to the City League. Ness was sold to Columbus after he refused to come to terms with the Americans, but refused to go to the American Association.

WISCONSIN FIVE
WINS HARD GAME
FROM MINNESOTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU
MADISON, Wis.—In the fastest and hardest-fought basketball game of the Western Conference season, University of Wisconsin defeated University of Minnesota here Saturday evening, 16 to 13.

The game was hard-fought throughout and only when the final whistle blew was it certain that the Badgers were the victors. Minnesota got the points on the Badgers in the first few minutes of play, Gillen scoring two field goals in rapid succession. For much of the half the deliberate, accurate long passes of the visitors bewildered the local players, but when Wisconsin had fathomed Minnesota's style of play, the tide turned, thought the ball seamed back and forth over the floor. The Badgers were able to even up the score just before the half end at 8 to 8.

From what had been largely a defensive game, the Badgers at the opening of the second period changed their tactics and played the hardest game seen here for many years. Wisconsin had possession of the ball most of the half, and clearly outplayed their opponents, although the scores were never more than four points apart. The superiority of the Wisconsin short pass was shown when time after time the Badgers zigzagged the ball the whole length of the field for a try at the basket, with the Minnesota defense unable to stop the advance.

Captain Olsen, playing his farewell game to a Wisconsin audience, was clearly the star of the evening. He was the center of almost every important play, both at defense and offense. Kingsley played a star role for Minnesota, but was outplayed by Chandler toward the close of the game.

Every Wisconsin point was the result of a field goal, as Chandler was unable to negotiate the four opportunities given him at free throws. Minnesota made five points from foul tries. Wisconsin made no substitutions, Minnesota only one, near the end of the contest. The summary:

WISCONSIN	MINNESOTA
McIntosh, f. 12	Douglas, f. 12
Meyers, f. 12	Wymann, f. 12
Chandler, f. 12	Kingsley, f. 12
Olsen, f. 12	Stadovick, f. 12
Carlson, f. 12	Gillen, f. 12

Score—University of Wisconsin 16, University of Minnesota 13. Goals from floor—Chandler 3, Meyers 2, McIntosh 2, Olsen 2, Carlson 1, Kingsley 1, Gillen 1, for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Douglas 5, for Minnesota.

The Western Conference athletic world is still discussing today the remarkable finish to the dual track meet between Illinois and Wisconsin here Saturday evening when Illinois by making a slam in the running high jump pulled to even terms at 45 points to 45 and then Capt. C. B. Smith of the Badgers by a brilliant sprint at the finish of the last lap of this one-mile relay race ran a dead heat with P. M. Spink of Illinois and the meet was declared a tie at 47½ points each.

The Wisconsin captain took up the last lap two yards behind the Illinois runner, entering his race after he had won first place in the running broad jump, 40-yard dash and quarter-mile run. The winners:

Forty-Yard Dash—C. B. Smith, Wisconsin, 4th.
Ames, Illinois, 5th.
440-Yard Dash—C. B. Smith, Wisconsin, 4th.
880-Yard Dash—C. B. Smith, Wisconsin, 4th.
One-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Two-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Four-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Eight-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Twelve-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Twenty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Thirty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Forty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Fifty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Sixty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Seventy-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Eighty-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
Ninety-Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.
One Hundred Mile Run—A. A. Schardt, Wisconsin, 4th.

INDIANA WINS
AT WRESTLING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The Indiana University wrestling team sprang a complete surprise on Purdue University here Saturday in a Western Conference wrestling meet by winning 26 to 21.

Indiana won the 125-class easily by taking a decision and fall. The 135-pound class, conceded to be an easy Purdue victory, was lost when Mullendore lost on decisions to Freeman. Captain Cutler disposed of Holman in the 145-class by securing two falls in quick work. Booty, who recently became eligible, won the 155-pound class by securing a fall and decision. Noblitt of Purdue did not wrestle to form and lost by two decisions in the 175-pound class. Wrestling for his first time in a conference meet, Jordan of Purdue lost to Strumont by two decisions.

The speedy work of Hook for Indiana and Captain Cutler and Booty of Purdue featured the meet. The summary:

125-Pound Class—Captain Hook, Indiana, won from Mourer, Purdue, by decision and fall. Time—4m. 25s.

135-Pound Class—Freeman, Indiana, won from Mullendore, Purdue, by two decisions.

145-Pound Class—Captain Cutler, Purdue, won from Holman, Indiana, by two falls. Times—4m. 30s. and 4m. 35s.

155-Pound Class—Booty, Purdue, won from Moore, Indiana, by fall and decision. Time—2m. 20s.

175-Pound Class—H. Wylie, Indiana, won from Noblitt, Purdue, by two decisions.

Heavyweight Class—Strumont, Indiana, won from Jordan, Purdue, by two decisions. Referee—Krig.

BETHLEHEM CLUB IN FINAL

NEWARK, N. J.—The Bethlehem football club, which won the United States Football Association cup last season, reached the final round in that fixture yesterday, defeating the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn here, 5 to 0.

SATURDAY EVENTS
New Hampshire State College defeated Boston University in basketball, 48 to 11.

The New York University basketball team defeated Colgate College at Hamilton, 34 to 33.

The Brown varsity swimming team defeated the Princeton varsity at Providence, 28 to 25.

The Washington Fencers' Club defeated Annapolis Academy in a dual fencing meet 9 bouts to 4.

The Wesleyan varsity swimming team defeated Williams in a dual meet at Middletown, 34 points to 19.

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The Wesleyan varsity swimming team defeated Williams in a dual meet at Middletown, 34 points to 19.

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WESTERN TENNIS
STARS WIN FROM
EASTERN TEAM

STANDING OF THE TEAMS
West 5 1 833
East 1 5 166

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS
(Singles)
W. M. Johnston (West) 1 0 1,000
W. E. Davis (West) 1 0 1,000
J. R. Strachan (West) 1 0 1,000
G. M. Church (East) 0 1 1,000
T. R. Pell (East) 0 1 1,000
C. B. Doyle (East) 0 1 1,000

(Doubles)
McLoughlin-Davis (W) 1 0 1,000
Johnston-Strachan (W) 1 0 1,000
Alexander-Doyle (E) 1 0 1,000
Pell-Prentice (E) 1 0 1,000
Church-Throckmorton (E) 1 0 1,000
Wayne-Brown (W) 0 1 1,000

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—With one singles match left to be played today, the West is sure of winning its annual intersectional lawn tennis tournament with the East, as the West has won the three singles matches already played and two of the three doubles matches.

The West took both singles matches and divided the two doubles Saturday, and Mrs. T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles won the women's round robin.

W. M. Johnston and J. R. Strachan of the West won their doubles match, interrupted by darkness Thursday, from H. A. Throckmorton and G. M. Church, East, by winning the tied fourth set and the deciding fifth, making the score 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 13-11, 6-4.

The opening match of the day, played in the forenoon, Strachan defeated T. R. Pell, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

Johnson, West, won his singles match from G. M. Church, East, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, largely by his clean placements and his hard forehand and backhand drives. Church covered the courts well and showed some good overhands.

The match taken by the East was the doubles, in which F. B. Alexander and C. B. Doyle, East, defeated C. A. Wayne and N. B. Browne, West, 6-3, 10-8, 7-5.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, West, won the women's round-robin, defeating Miss Molla Bjurstedt, East, 7-5, 9-7. The summary:

SINGLES
W. M. Johnston (West) defeated G. M. Church (East), 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.
J. R. Strachan (West) defeated T. R. Pell (East), 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES
F. B. Alexander and C. B. Doyle (East) defeated C. A. Wayne and N. B. Browne (West), 6-3, 10-8, 7-5.

WOMEN'S ROUND ROBIN
Mrs. T. C. Bundy (West) defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt (East), 7-5, 9-7.

CHAMPIONSHIP
HOCKEY HONORS
ARE UNDECIDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—No college is today in a position to claim the eastern intercollegiate hockey championship of the United States as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth have won and lost games to each other in such a way that no one of them has any rightful claim to the honors. Princeton won its series from Yale and lost its series to Harvard. Dartmouth won from Yale and lost to Harvard and Harvard lost its right to claim the championship when it was defeated by Yale here Saturday in the third and deciding game of their series, 2 goals to 0.

The outcome of the final Harvard-Yale game is very unsatisfactory to both sides, as Harvard was unable to present its strongest lineup; Capt. J. E. P. Morgan, point on the Harvard team, did not play. That this greatly weakened the Harvard defense, as well as the offense, is unquestioned.

Yale jumped into an early lead when Bierwirth scored the first goal of the game in 35s. This was the only goal of the first half of the game. The second and final goal was made by Armstrong, who carried the puck from in front of the Yale goal to the Harvard cage, eluding Wyldie and scoring.

YALE HARVARD
Laughton, f. 1
Gould, c. 1
Armour, f. 1
Stanley, f. 1
Bierwirth, c. 1
Landon, p. 1
York, g. 1
Score—Yale 2, Harvard 0. Goals—Bierwirth, 1; Armstrong, 1. Time of halves—20m.

Princeton won the wrestling section of the meet easily. Kurtz of the Illini was the star, defeating Colin of the Maroon in the 145-pound class. The winners:

125-Pound Class—Hill, Illinois, defeated Numbis, Chicago, 135-pound class—Joschke, Chicago, defeated Smart, Illinois, 145-pound class—Kurtz, Illinois, defeated Col, Chicago, 165-pound class—Runnberg, Illinois, defeated Kahn, Chicago, 175-pound class—Ward, Illinois, defeated Ross, Chicago. Heavyweight class—Whitcomb, Illinois, defeated Graves, Chicago, by forfeit.

Two bouts were held in the fencing section and Illinois won both. Gerten defeated Gundheit and Cook winning from Treager. A feature of the evening's events was a wrestling match between Evans, coach of the Illinois team, and Byland of Moline, Ill., which was won by Evans in two straight falls after some fast wrestling.

Northwestern led throughout the first half of the period closing with the score 10 to 8 in favor of the Purple. The second half was close with the result favoring first one side and then the other. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN IOWA
Bennett, f. 1
Belows, f. 1
Marquardt, c. 1
Gessler, c. 1
Ellingwood, f. 1
Score—Northwestern University 18, Iowa 15. Goals from floor—Ellingwood 3, Belows 2, Gessler 2, Marquardt 1, for Northwestern. Goals from floor—Underhill 2, for Northwestern; von Lauck, for Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Northwestern University climbed out of last place in the Western Conference basketball championship standing Saturday evening by defeating Iowa here 18 to 15. The game was a rather uninteresting one to watch as neither team played very strenuously.

Northwestern led throughout the first half of the period closing with the score 10 to 8 in favor of the Purple. The second half was close with the result favoring first one side and then the other. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN IOWA
Bennett, f. 1
Belows, f. 1
Marquardt, c. 1
Gessler, c. 1
Ellingwood, f. 1
Score—Northwestern University 18, Iowa 15. Goals from floor—Ellingwood 3, Belows 2, Gessler 2, Marquardt 1, for Northwestern. Goals from floor—Underhill 2, for Northwestern; von Lauck, for Iowa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—By defeating the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday evening in their Intercollegiate Basketball League championship game by a score of 18 to 16, Princeton remained in a tie with the Yale varsity for the championship title and the winner of the Princeton-Yale game Wednesday evening will determine which of these two teams will succeed to the title held in 1916-17 by Pennsylvania.

Princeton owes its victory principally to the splendid foot shooting of Paulson who scored 10 of the points made by his team in the way. The guarding of both teams was very close.

PRINCETON PENNSYLVANIA
Parmelee, f. 1
Paulson, f. 1
McGraw, c. 1
Haas, f. 1
Rahill, f. 1
Score—Princeton University 18, University of Pennsylvania 16. Goals from floor—Parmelee, Paulson, McGraw, Haas, for Princeton; Jefford 2, McNichol, Eble, for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Paulson 10, for Princeton; McNichol 8, for Pennsylvania. Referee—O'Shea. Umpire—Fisher. Time of halves—20m.

LEEDS CITY IN
ANOTHER DRAWN
FOOTBALL GAME

Stoke Defeats Liverpool 1 to 0
In One of the Association
Matches Played Feb. 17

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—A defeat for Liverpool and yet another draw for Leeds City were the main items of interest in the Association football matches played on Feb. 17. Liverpool had been giving very moderate displays recently, and in going under to Stoke by 1 to 0 they did not show a surprising lapse from their usual form, nor did they seriously jeopardize their position in the table.

Leeds City also was well established at the head of affairs for their long sequence of drawn games, the last of which was with Notts Forest, to have any serious effect on their position. Six goals were scored in Saturday's game at Nottingham. Of the other league leaders, West Ham registered another victory in the London Combination, defeating Southampton decisively by 5 to 2. Celtic, the Scottish League leaders, vanquished Dundee by means of McColl's two goals, the beaten forwards not finding the net.

Under the auspices of the London Combination only two clubs won on opponents' territory. One of these was Brentford, who succeeded, after being behind for the bigger part of the game, in vanquishing Millwall by 3 to 2. Tottenham were visiting Portsmouth, and despite the absence of several good players, won by 4 to 2. B. Bliss scored three of the Spurs' goals. The clubs winning at home included Fulham, when Gordon Hoare, the amateur international, notched three goals in succession against Luton. The score was 4 to 2. Chelsea sustained a 3-to-0 defeat on the Arsenal ground, the result being the exact reverse of the match at Chelsea. The visitors' forward line was disorganized throughout the second half through the absence from the field of R. Thompson. Clapton Orient also lost by 3 to 0 to the Crystal Palace team. Finally Queen's Park Rangers defeated Watford 2 to 1. Results of London Combination to Feb. 17:

Goals
P. W. D. L. Pts. For. Ag.
W. Ham United, 27 21 5 1 47 29 25
Millwall, 27 18 3 6 39 28 31
Chelsea, 27 16 3 8 35 61 30
Tottenham Hot., 27 15 4 8 34 63 45
Fulham, 27 15 1 10 31 77 37
Southampton, 27 11 7 9 29 46 50
Luton Town, 27 13 2 11 28 67 52
The Arsenal, 27 11 7 9 28 38 34
Crystal Palace, 27 8 11 23 45 48
Queen's Park Rangers, 27 8 3 16 17 24 68
Brentford, 27 6 4 16 16 39 69
Clapton Orient, 27 4 7 16 15 28 65
Watford, 27 4 7 15 15 28 69
*Portsmouth, 27 5 3 18 13 34 69

*Took over the record of Reading—seven matches, all lost.

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Brentford, 27 6 4 16 16 39 69
Clapton Orient, 27 4 7 16 15 28 6

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Grasshopper's Curiosity Brings Dingo to Trial on Account of the Hair on His Tail



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

If our Mr. Grasshopper had not been looking at the pictures in the natural history books, the regrettable incident which I am about to relate never would have happened. Our Mr. Grasshopper, thirsting for more information about the interesting animals with whom he was traveling, began to look them up in the natural history books. In one of these, under the division of the animal kingdom, he found a picture of an Australian wild dog, showing that animal with a most

unmistakably and exceedingly bushy tail. He turned from the volume to look at friend Dingo's tail. It was not bushy. Could it be that the little yellow dog was not a dingo at all? Could it be that he was passing himself off as a dingo? Dark suspicion entered our Mr. Grasshopper's head. Dark suspicion developed into absolute certainty, and pretty soon our Mr. Grasshopper found himself whispering about among the rest of the party claiming that Dingo wasn't a dingo—that his tail wasn't bushy and that his

claim to being a genuine Australian wild dog was not to be trusted. The bear and the little dark man were for passing the matter over lightly. What difference did a little more or less hair on the tail of a dog make, anyway? But our Mr. Grasshopper already had talked so much about it that it became apparent, even to the bear and the little dark man, that the question would have to be settled in some way. So Dingo was brought to trial, charged with wearing too few and too short hairs on his tail, and accused of not being a regular dingo at all.

The elephant agreed to preside at the trial as judge, provided that he would be allowed to do so lying down, so as to be more nearly on a level with the rest of the court. He also demanded some distinguishing mark of his office, so the crown, so long forgotten, was hunted up; and, although found to be rather rusty, it was placed on the head of the learned judge. All the animals came to the trial, even the Tiger Twins whose names were Stripes and More Stripes. Also the Tapir Girls were there, and Wrinkles, the rhinoceros, who looked on with open-mouthed surprise.

There was a disrespectful monkey present who persistently cracked jokes and coconuts. Dingo made his own defense, and the witnesses who were examined went to show that Dingo joined the party in Australia and was then accepted as a regular dingo by all. Here our Mr. Grasshopper exhibited the natural history book, showing a dingo with a bushy tail. Dingo pleaded with the court not to take the evidence of a mere picture against the word of his comrades tried and true. Then suddenly a voice interrupted from above. It was the voice of the black cockatoo.

Busy had just brought him in, as the bearer of an important wireless message which had just come through to the bees from the Zoological Gardens. "Hair on the tail of our dingo inch and a half long," read the black cockatoo from the wireless message in his hand. Of course, all at once admitted that hair an inch and a half long does not make a bushy tail. Our Mr. Grasshopper took out a folding pocket rule and proceeded to measure the length of the hair on Dingo's tail. "The hair is only three-quarters of

an inch long," he then announced solemnly. But here Judge Elephant intervened to decide the question. "It is very apparent," said he, "that Dingo is an unusually good-natured dog. We all know that well from having traveled with him day after day through the jungle. No doubt our Dingo has merely worn the hair off his tail because of wagging it so much. I therefore pronounce him a genuine Australian wild dog, and the best comrade of any dingo alive." So, amid general rejoicing, the court was adjourned.

The Crowning of King Arthur

Upon the approach of the feast of Pentecost, Arthur resolved, during that season, to hold a magnificent court, to place the crown upon his head, and to invite all the kings and dukes under his subjection to the solemnity. And he pitched upon Caerleon, the City of Legions, as the proper place for his purpose. For, besides its great wealth above the other cities, its situation upon the River Usk, near the Severn Sea, was most pleasant and fit for so great a solemnity. For on one side it was washed by that noble river, so that the kings and princes from the countries beyond the seas might have the convenience of sailing up to it. On the other side the beauty of the meadows and groves, and magnificence of the royal palaces, with lofty gilded roofs that adorned it, made it even rival the grandeur of Rome. In this place, therefore, which afforded such delights, were preparations made for the ensuing festival.

Ambassadors were then sent into several kingdoms to invite to court the princes both of Gaul and of the adjacent islands. Accordingly there came Augustus, King of Albania, now Scotland; Cadwallo, King of Venedotia, now North Wales; Sater, King of Demetia, now South Wales; also the archbishops of the metropolitan sees, London and York, and Dubricius, Bishop of Caerleon, the City of Legions. There were also the counts of the principal cities, and many other worthies of no less dignity, written Bulfinch in his "Age of Chivalry."

From the adjacent islands came Guiliamurus, King of Ireland; Gunastus, King of the Orkneys; Malvasius, King of Iceland; Lot, King of Norway; Bedver, the butler, King of Normandy; Kayn, the sewer, King of Andegavia; also the twelve peers of Gaul, and Hoel, Duke of the Armorican Britons, with his nobility, who came with such a train of mules, horses and rich furniture as it is difficult to describe. Besides these, there remained no prince of any consideration on this side of Spain who came not upon this invitation.

When all were assembled, upon the day of the solemnity, the archbishops were conducted to the palace in order to place the crown upon the King's head. Then Dubricius, the archbishop, inasmuch as the court was held in his diocese, made himself ready to celebrate the office. As soon as the King was invested with his royal habiliments, he was conducted in great pomp to the metropolitan church, having four kings, viz., of Albania, Cornwall, Demetia and Venedotia, bearing four golden swords before him. On another part was the Queen, dressed out in her richest ornaments, conducted by the archbishops and bishops

to the Church of Virgins; the four queens, also, of the kings last mentioned, bearing before her four white doves, according to ancient custom. When the whole procession was ended, so transporting was the harmony of the musical instruments and voices, whereof there was a vast variety in both churches, that the knights who attended were in doubt which to prefer, and therefore crowded from the one to the other by turns. At last, when service was over at both churches, the King and Queen put off their crowns, and, putting on their lighter ornaments, went to the banquet. When they had all taken their seats according to precedence, Kayn, the sewer, in rich robes of ermine, with a thousand young noblemen all in like manner clothed in rich attire, served up the dishes. From another part Bedver, the butler, was followed by the same number of attendants, who waited with all kinds of cups and drinking vessels. And there was food and drink in abundance, and everything was of the best kind and served in the best manner. For at that time Britain had arrived at such a pitch of grandeur that in riches, luxury and politeness it far surpassed all other kingdoms.

As soon as the banquet was over, they went into the fields without the city to divert themselves with various sports, such as shooting with bows and arrows, tossing the pike, casting of heavy stones and rocks, and the like, and all these merrily and without quarrelling. In this manner were three days spent, and after that they separated, and the kings and noblemen departed to their several homes.

The Boy and the Sheep

"Lazy sheep, pray tell me why in the pleasant field you lie, Eating grass and daisies white. From the morning till the night: Everything can something do; But what kind of use are you?"

"Nay, my little master, nay, Don't serve me so, I pray! Don't you see the wool that grows On my back to make your clothes? Cold, ah, very cold you'd be, If you had not wool from me."

"True, it seems a pleasant thing Nipping daisies in the spring; But what chilly nights I pass On the cold and dewy grass, Or pick my scanty dinner where All the ground is brown and bare!"

"Then the farmer comes at last, When the merry spring is past, Cuts my woolly fleece away. For your coat on wintry day, Little master, this is why In the pleasant fields I lie."

—Ann Taylor.

Learning to Laugh

It was nearly half-past five when Alice got home that afternoon. As she came into the library and put her bag of schoolbooks on the table, her mother looked up from the magazine she was reading and asked, "Where have you been so long?"

"Over to see Gretchen," the little girl replied, sitting down on a stool before the open fire, and beginning to poke the blazing logs. "I'd like to go there every day in the week, only I don't think it would be polite to—"

"Impose on her?"

"Yes, I guess impose is the word I mean, only Gretchen never makes me feel as if I were; and her mother and the children are just the same, always so jolly and asking me to come again. They are the happiest family I know. I wish we were happy like that!"

Mrs. Pierce looked surprised. "Why, Alice," she said, "we are happy. We have everything we need and—"

Alice shook her head emphatically. "We aren't happy the same way," she declared. "Of course, we don't quarrel, because that's bad manners, but we don't keep laughing all the time the way they do over at Gretchen's. Some days, I am sure, we don't laugh at all. Why are we always so serious? Why does father always look so stern, if any of us giggle? Why aren't you jolly with us the way Gretchen's mother is?"

Her mother looked amazed. "It seems to me," she said, "that you are asking very strange questions for a little girl."

"That's because I've been thinking," answered Alice, giving one of the logs a vigorous poke and then pushing her stool a little farther from the fire as the log broke into scarlet and yellow flames. "I've been trying to figure things out. It seems as if, the fewer things people have, the happier they are. We have so many things, but they don't make us cheerful. Why, just as soon as I get into Gretchen's house, I feel as if I had walked into the sunshine. There must be a good reason for it. If you would only go with me sometime," she added a little wistfully. "I think you could tell me what makes the difference."

"You know, Alice, that would be quite out of the question. Gretchen's mother belongs to an entirely different social circle."

"What's the good of social circles? They're just a lot of bother! I should think the sensible thing would be to go where you can have a good time. And I'm sure you'd have a lovely time over at Gretchen's. All the children would come running to meet you, and

they would take you into the parlor and show you all the interesting things they brought with them from Germany, and Gretchen's mother would give you some of the lovely things she bakes, and Joseph would play his mouth organ for you, and—"

"There are the dinner chimes," interrupted Mrs. Pierce. "Run and get ready. You know father likes you to be prompt."

But Alice went right on thinking about Gretchen while she was putting a fresh ribbon on her hair, and at the dinner table she asked suddenly, "If I should give a play in the library some Saturday night, who would come to it?"

"I would, I would," cried Jack and Ruth and Wilbur, quite forgetting that such hilarity was not permitted at the table.

"Oh, but I need all of you in the play. I need everybody but father and mother," and she looked at her parents doubtfully, wondering how they would take the invitation. To her surprise, her father looked interested.

"I haven't seen a good play in a long time," he said. "I guess you can count on me and on your mother, too. What's the name of your play?"

"I haven't decided yet, but I think you'll like it. This is Tuesday, isn't it? I think, if we have our first rehearsal tonight, it will be ready by Saturday, because it's just going to have one act."

Never had there been so much laughing in the Pierce household as came from the library half an hour later. Mr. Pierce did not hear it, for he had gone to an important meeting; but Mrs. Pierce, seated at the desk in her room, trying to answer a few letters, found herself stopping to listen to the merry peals and to wonder what the play would be like. There was never any knowing what Alice would attempt.

When the "audience of two" gathered in the library Saturday night, they found that a curtain had been hung across one end, bearing a placard with these words: "An Afternoon Call." Presently a bell tinkled. The curtain was drawn, and the audience found themselves gazing at what they guessed was meant to represent a parlor. In two of the chairs sat large dolls, and placards announced that these characters were Martha and Baby Henry. Then Jack, dressed in a blue gingham pinafore and wearing long flaxen braids made from rope, came running in from behind a screen, and announced with a giggle that he was Gretchen; and behind him came Wilbur, who said that he was Joseph. Gretchen and Joseph having seated themselves near the dolls, to whom they addressed a whispered conversation, the first character appeared. This was Alice, rigged up to represent Gretchen's mother. "I am Mrs.

Meyer," she told the spectators, and then, turning to her family, began giving them instructions, as she pretended to dust a few books and set the chairs in order.

"A very nice lady is coming to call this afternoon, children," she began, "and, of course, we want her to have a lovely time. I understand that she has traveled in Germany, so we will show her our pictures and books; and, while she is enjoying them, I will bring to her some cakes I have in the oven, and Joseph you can show the lady your mouth organ, and, if she asks you to play, you must do your best. Oh, there, I hear her knocking," and Mrs. Meyer hurried to the back of the stage and admitted Ruth, dressed to represent Mrs. Pierce.

What followed after that made a singular impression on the audience. The family on the stage kept laughing so hard that the audience had to laugh too, but at the same time they understood the "moral" of the play perfectly well.

"What a jolly family you have," Mrs. Pierce remarked to Mrs. Meyer, when the play was nearly done. "I do wish my heart good to hear you all laugh. I think I should like to come again."

"Oh, do," exclaimed Mrs. Meyer, while the rest of the family jumped up and down for joy. "It makes no difference to us that you are in a different social circle. We like you just the same."

"I believe you like every one," said the caller.

"Of course, we like every one. That is the reason why we are so happy. I teach my children every day to do as everybody, and in the house we try always to do nice things for one another."

"That appeals to me," answered Mrs. Pierce, using a favorite expression of the real Mrs. Pierce, who, in spite of trying to look serious, had to laugh heartily to hear her own words repeated by her daughter Ruth. "And I intend to tell my husband," continued the caller, "and see if we can't do the same way in our family."

Ting-a-ling-a-ling went the little bell, the curtain closed, and the audience clapped vigorously. "Oh, it's true," said Alice, asked Alice, rushing from behind the scenes, costume and all, followed by the rest of the cast. "We are going to try to be like Gretchen's family, aren't we? Isn't that what you mean?"

Mrs. Pierce did not say anything. Instead, she looked at her husband and smiled. And Mr. Pierce, taking the same cue, smiled back and said, as he gave one of Jack's long braids a tweak, "Yes, that's what we mean, and you, Miss Gretchen, shall give me my first lesson in laughing."

The Story of Echo

Long, long ago in the days of the Greek myths and legends, we read that the woods and valleys were full of beautiful wood-nymphs. Here they lived and played their happy games, among the giant trees upon which the leaves danced in the wind, beside the clear streams which served the nymphs as mirrors. These beautiful maidens were as light-hearted as the days were long; they made themselves garlands of bright flowers and they danced about in circles, holding hands, as we have sometimes seen them doing in old pictures. But there was one fair maiden who was gayer than all the rest, and her name was Echo.

Echo loved to tease the others and to play tricks upon them when they least suspected that she was near. "Quick! Come here! Just see!" she would call all at once to one of her companions; but, when her playmate came running up curiously, Echo would have vanished entirely. She was probably hiding behind some big tree trunk and, after puzzling her friend for a few minutes, she would burst into rippling laughter and they would all find her in her hiding-place.

This maiden loved to chatter, too, just as well as she loved to laugh. She was one of those persons who are too full of gaiety to keep still and listen to others talk; Echo wanted to do all the talking herself and she usually did, but sometimes she was very mischievous in her fun. When she one day found a shepherd who was sitting by in a green field while his sheep cropped the grass there, she began to talk to him; so gayly did she laugh and chat with him that the lad forgot all about his sheep, who were straying away. All at once he sprang up to go in search of them, but Echo did not help him at all; she only ran away amid peals of musical laughter.

But after a while Echo had played so many tricks upon her friends that these nymphs no longer thought them amusing. Gradually they came to leave her out of their own sports and, as she continued in her old ways, they at last left her very much apart by herself. One day the queen of the gods, whose name was Juno, or Hera, came into that part of the forest where the nymphs lived, and she, in her turn, was much annoyed by Echo's ceaseless chatter and laughter. So Juno undertook to punish Echo, saying, "Echo continues to weary every one with her jokes and her continual prattle. I here pronounce sentence upon her. She shall no longer be able to speak unless some one first speaks to her. After this she may answer a question, but

she may never begin a conversation." Hearing this, poor Echo was so ashamed that she went away, far into the depths of the forest, where she lived all alone.

After this time Echo was seldom seen, except now and then by travelers who had lost their way in the forest. One man told how he had called loudly for some one to come to help him back to the path, and had at last heard, far in the distance, a faint voice calling back to him. But whatever the traveler called, the distant voice merely repeated. If he shouted, "Come here," the voice said, "Here." If he called "Where are you?" the voice only called in answer, "Are you?" So he got no sort of help from this curious unseen voice. Though he searched and searched, he could not find the owner of the voice.

Nowadays Echo is never seen any more. In lonely, quiet places, her voice is sometimes heard by those who call loudly. Echo always repeats what they say, in the same mood in which they say it. If a person calls out laughingly, Echo's voice is laughing, too; if they call sadly Echo's reply sounds sad. But no one ever sees her, for she still lives in the distant parts of the forest, all alone.

Topsy-Turvy

If the air were full of fishes.
And the sea were full of birds.
And books were full of raindrops.
And clouds were full of words;
If fur grew on the tree trunks,
And the kittens' coats were bark,
And owls preferred the daylight,
And humming birds the dark;
If oysters lived in birds' nests,
And birds curled up in shells,
And bees were found in marshes,
And frogs in hives and cells;
If ferns grew in the tree tops,
And nuts grew underground,
And oranges were always square,
And handkerchiefs were round;
If the horse rode in our carriage,
And we ran on before,
And looked for crabs on housetops,
And chimneys on the shore;
If steamboats ran on railways,
And engines tried to float;
If a miller wore a harness,
And his horse a vest and coat;
If we ran to see the moon at noon,
And saw the sun at night;
I'm sure that something would be wrong.
And nothing very right!
—Blanche E. Wade, in Youths Companion.

Squirrels Leap Far

It is said the flying squirrels often leap 50 feet, in making their way from one tree to another.

THE HOME FORUM

Christianity Is Scientific

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

IF CHRISTIANITY is not scientific, and Science is not of God, then there is no Invariable law, and truth becomes an accident." These are the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 342 of Science and Health. Not many years ago, when natural science was making itself loudly heard in modern discovery, people thought that the foundations of religion were being shaken to their depths. It would have been truer, however, to have said that prevalent religious beliefs were being upset; and it would have been quite safe to have added that the discoveries of natural science, so-called, went even further; they destroyed utterly many feeble beliefs which had no surer basis than tradition or credulity. But these discoveries in the realm of the relative did not touch, in the slightest degree, the fundamentals of real being; and so they did not in any way injure real religion.

In still later days the effort has been made to keep Christianity apart from science, to look upon them as distinct or as having little or nothing in common. This of course arises from the fact that the meaning of neither Christianity nor Science is known to the generality of people. To many Christianity is, rightly enough, the following of Christ Jesus; but the Mind of Christ is so feebly understood by them that their discipleship is not based on spiritual understanding of God, and in consequence is limited to a marked degree in its power to produce the fruits of the Spirit which the Founder of Christianity said would follow on the understanding of his teaching. To the majority Science is really not Science at all, but natural science, which, in the last analysis, is human speculation, human theory, or human conjecture, arising from the supposition that matter, as suggested through the physical senses of men, is real. Much, then, that is called Christianity has little in common with the spiritual understanding of Christ Jesus; and much that is spoken of as Science is

little else than speculative philosophy. Now, what is Christianity? The founder of Christianity was the Prophet of Nazareth, Jesus the Christ; and the system of metaphysics taught by him and practiced by him is Christianity. Jesus taught the absolute truth about God; he taught nothing else. He indulged at no time in mere speculation about God or reality; he explained what reality is. He did not endeavor to elucidate physics; he was the great expositor of metaphysics. And because of his intimate, his certain knowledge of the absolute, of that which exists eternally, he was able to set aside, annul or reverse the relative laws of physics; which acts were evidenced to human sense in the healing of the sick and the cleansing of the sinner. Everybody nowadays would readily enough admit that such acts, if he could perform them, should be the best proofs possible that a man was a Christian. To be able to do as Jesus did would be the surest sign that a man was the follower of the Master. And no one will dispute that to do as Jesus did one must think as he did, one must be in possession of the spiritual understanding of God which he possessed. It is utterly irrational to believe that there can be any but the one kind of Christianity, namely, that which was practiced by Christ Jesus.

Consider next the question of Science. The popular belief is that Science is the knowledge of the phenomenal, the knowledge of matter and the so-called laws of matter. But is that which men call the knowledge of matter and of natural law real knowledge at all? It is quite correct to say that Science is knowledge; but Christian Science shows clearly that what passes for Science and goes by the name of science, whether with the adjective natural before it or not, is not Science at all but a relative sense of law, a relative appreciation of law, springing from the belief that matter is real. The only true Science is the Science or knowledge of reality; that

is, of Spirit or God, because God is infinite. Think for a moment how speculative science has endeavored to usurp the place of absolute Science. Through the former men have reared all sorts of material systems. Many of these systems purport to be able to heal sickness; and not a few actually hold out to suffering humanity the hope that sin can be destroyed through material means also. Christian Science has proved beyond all doubt that divine Science, or, simply, Science, destroys the belief of sickness and heals the error of sin. Just as the Galilean Prophet used neither drug nor physical manipulation in his healing work, so Science, by reversing the testimony of false material sense, brings forth the fruits of true knowledge. Thus Christianity and Science are identical. They are different names for the spiritual understanding of divine metaphysics. As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 135 of Science and Health: "It has been said, and truly, that Christianity must be Science, and Science must be Christianity, else one or the other is false and useless; but neither is unimportant or untrue, and they are alike in demonstration."

It is a great aid to the apprehension of the fact that Christianity is scientific to remember that all is mental and spiritual. God is infinite Mind; and therefore all that exists is the reflection or manifestation of Mind. In the absolute sense, what mortals call matter has no existence; matter is a false mental concept of spiritual reality. Hence there can be no real Science of matter; there can only be the Science of Mind or Spirit. Glimpses more or less distinct of this truth have come to men in every age; and by certain of the Hebrew prophets, on occasions, very vivid impressions of it were received. It became practically evident in precisely the same ways as in later days, for men healed the sick then by the truth, and in other ways demonstrated the power of God. "Christ's Christianity" becomes demonstrable whenever and wherever a man comes into the possession of the Mind of Christ. "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God." (Science and Health, p. 271.)

Competition With Oneself

The only competition worthy a wise man is with himself.—Anna Jameson.

The City of Amaurote on the Island of Utopia

As for their cities, whose knoweth one of them, knoweth them all: they be all so like one to another, as far-furth as the nature of the place permiteth. I will describe therefore to you one or other of them, for it skill-eth not greatly which; but which rather they Amaurote? Of them all this is the worthiest and of most dignity. For the residue knoweth it for the head city, because there is the council house. Nor to me any of them all is better beloved, as wherein I lived five whole years together.

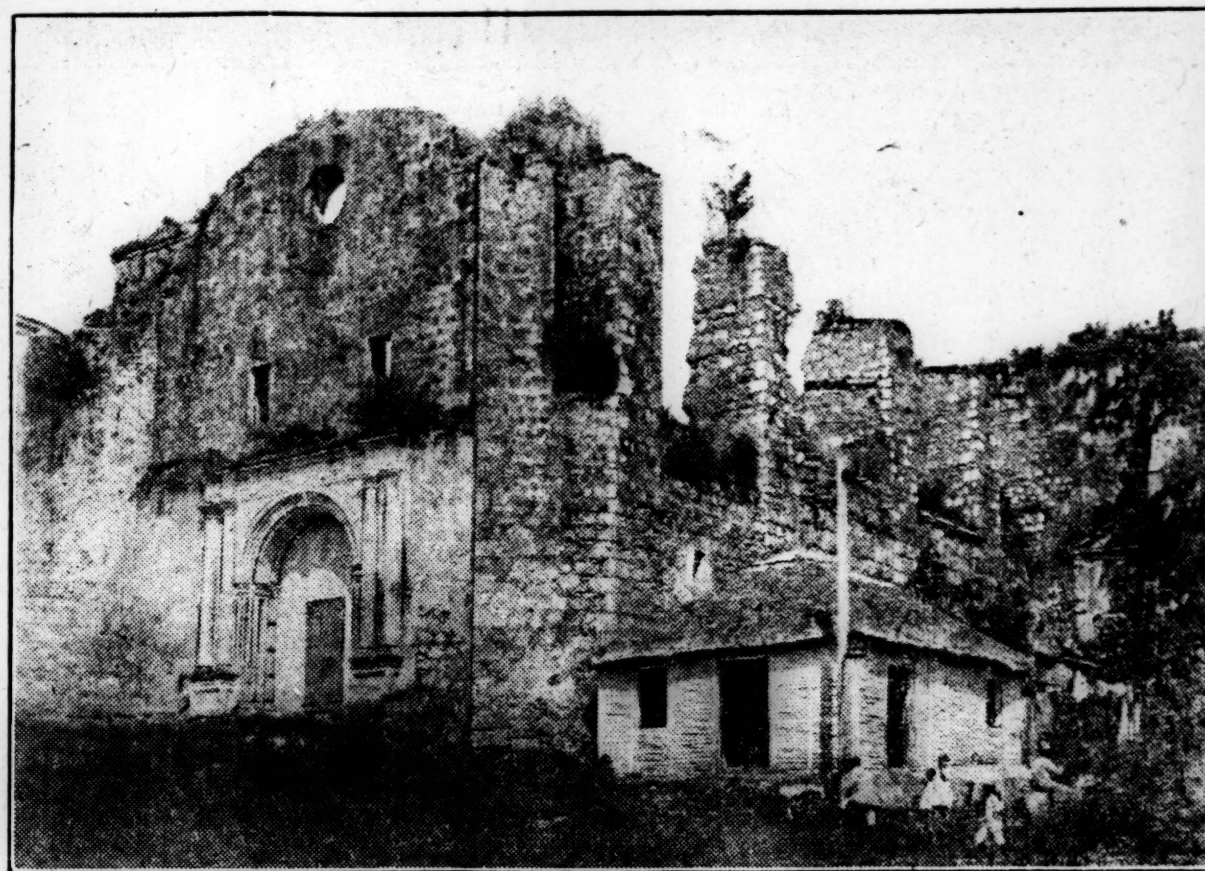
The city of Amaurote standeth upon the side of a low hill in fashion almost four square. For the breadth of it beginneth a little beneath the toppe of the hill, and still continueth by the space of two miles, until it come to the ryver of Anyder. The length of it, which lieth by the ryvers syde, is somewhat more. The river Anyder riseth four and twentie myles above Amaurote out of a little springe. But being increased by other small rivers and brookes that runne into it, and amonge other two sumwhat bygyss one, before the city it is half a mile broad, and farther broader. And fortie myles beyonde the city it fall-eth into the Ocean sea. . . . The city

is compassed aboute with a heighe and thicke stone walle full of turrettes and bulwarkes. A drie ditch, but deape, and brode, and overgrown with bushes, briars and thornes, goeth aboute three sides or quarters of the city. To the fourth side the river it selfe serveth for a ditche. The stretes be appointed and set furth very commodious and handsome, both for carriages, and also against the windes. The houses be of faire and gorgeous building, and on the stretes side they stande joynted together in a long rowe through the whole stretes without any partition or separation. The stretes be twentie fote brode. On the backe side of the houses through the whole length of the stretes, lye large gardens inclosed rounde aboute with the backe part of the stretes. Every house hath two doores, one into the stretes, and a postene doore on the backside into the garden. These doores be made with two leaves, never locked nor bolted, so easie to be opened, that they will followe the least drawing of a fynger, and shutte againe alone. Who-so will, may go in, for there is nothing within the houses that is private, or anie mans owne. And every tenth

House Hunting in Baghdad

"We arrived in Baghdad in the most un-Oriental weather. A gray sky, a cold wind, and the waters of the Tigris whipped to small waves. . . . First came gardens sheltering detached balconied houses overlooking the river, deserted, too, for these were the summer residences of the wealthy classes. Still steaming, and passing garden after garden, we reached Baghdad itself, a long vista of fine houses rising from the river banks, backed by the tumbled mass of the city, and overtopped by the blue minarets and cupolas of the mosques. Flocks of pigeons hovered over these, women washed their clothes where the narrow streets ran down to the water's edge, across the bridge of boats endless lines of passengers went to and fro, . . . and innumerable gugas whirled giddily in the tide. These last added the necessary touch of quaintness to the scene, being perfectly round constructions, propelled by paddling, and of an antiquity stretching back to Herodotus. Taking it as a whole, it was animated, pleasingly strange to the eye of the traveler, and needing but the sun to make it perfect of its kind," writes Capt. T. C. Fowie, in his book of Eastern travel.

"Having taken temporary footing in the building which does duty for a hotel in Baghdad, I went house-hunting. . . . And as the hunting-grounds lay through a city which was virgin soil to the hunter, where he gathered new impressions of a new people at every step, the hours passed quickly



Ruins of Diego Columbus' Palace, Santo Domingo City

"Another old landmark of this historic town," writes Samuel Hazard, in his book about Santo Domingo, "is the building known as the 'Castle of

Columbus,' being the house built upon the margin of the west bank by Diego Columbus, the son of the Admiral, while the old town of St. Domingo

Coleridge's Talk

"To leave the every-day circle of society . . . and pass an entire day with Coleridge, was a marvelous change indeed," Henry Nelson Cole-ridge, nephew of the poet, and the reporter of his "Table Talk," writes of his uncle. "It was a Sabbath past expression deep, and tranquil, and serene. You came to a man who had traveled in many countries and in critical times; who had seen and felt the world in most of its ranks and in many of its vicissitudes and weaknesses; one to whom all literature and general art were absolutely subject. . . . Throughout a long-drawn summer's day would this man talk to you, in low, equable, but clear and musical tones, concerning things human and divine; marshaling all history, harmonizing all experiment, probing the depths of your consciousness, and revealing visions of glory and of terror

to the imagination; but pouring withal such floods of light upon the mind that you might, for a season, like Paul, become blind in the very act of conversion. And this he would do, without so much as one allusion to himself, without a word of reflection on others, save when any given act fell naturally in the way of his discourse. . . . without one anecdote that was not proof and illustration of a previous position; gratifying no passion, indulging no caprice, but, with a calm mastery . . . leading you onward and onward forever through a thousand windings, yet with no pause, to some magnificent point in which, as in a focus, all the parti-colored rays of his discourse should converge in light. In all this he was, in truth, your teacher and guide; but in a little while you might forget that he was other than a fellow-student and the companion of your way."

Confute With Candor

Confute with candor, where you can confute. Reason and arrogance but poorly suit. Yourself may fall before some abler pen. Infallibility is not for men. With modest diffidence new schemes indite. Be 'not too positive, though in the right. —Thomas Campbell.

The Finding of Barbizon

Barbizon, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, lies thirty-four miles from Paris, and six miles from the town and palace of Fontainebleau. It is a little hamlet of the Commune of Chailly, and has changed little since the old days. It consists of a single long street, on one side of which is the great Forest of Fontainebleau, on the other side a broad plain. There is said to have gathered there, between 1825 and 1830, at the old inn table, the largest group of men of creative power that has assembled anywhere since the Renaissance. Back in the old days, when people traveled by diligence, Chailly was the last relay station on the highroad from Paris to Fontainebleau, and Barbizon lay across the fields, about a mile away. Nothing ever happened there; and little does now, save for the arrival of the painters, who still flock there in great numbers, attracted by the superb subjects in a landscape way. The artistic discovery of the place dates from 1824, when two painters came to Fontainebleau to visit a friend who was director of the porcelain manufactory there. He was Jacob Petit, and they were Claude Aligny and Philippe LeDieu. This trio of friends went one day on an exploring expedition in the forest, looking for themes to paint. As evening drew near they were no longer sure of their way, and, meeting with a cowherd, they were told that they were in the gorge of Apremont, six miles from their starting point, but not very far from the little village of Barbizon. To Barbizon they were led by the peasant, and they found temporary lodgings with one François Ganne, a tailor. . . . From him they obtained food and permission to sleep on the straw with his cattle, since his house contained but two chambers, one of which he occupied with his wife, the other being his shop. To see Barbizon the next day was to become delighted with the place and to discover its artistic possibilities; and so these painters insisted that Ganne should receive them as lodgers. This . . . he did, moving out of his sleeping room into his barn, with his family. . . . Returning to Paris later, these artists spread the news of their find, and thither flocked many of their comrades. Shortly afterward Ganne built a two-story hotel, and on the north side of the building he constructed studios. The venture was a wonderful success, for the painters invaded the place, making a regular artistic colony such as one finds now in many parts of France, but which then was a distinct novelty.

Life in Barbizon was truly bohemian at this time, where came so many men destined later to achieve the greatest distinction. Under J. L. Gérôme, the group decorated the panels of the dining room; for this distinguished artist, who later was to become one of the academic leaders, spent some time at Barbizon. Finally, one of Ganne's daughters married the painter Eugène Cuvelier; and at the marriage feast, held in the barn, Millet, Rousseau, Corot, and Barye were among the chief guests, all of them contributing to the gaiety of the occasion. The last three came to the little village about 1830; and Corot was there only irregularly. To Millet the place was a haven after his experience of the great metropolis, where he never for a moment

The High Road

Oh, once you were a bridle-path, An hundred years and more ago. Across the hills, and o'er the hills, Your slender way you went: Great-granddads was not married then, I wonder whom you carried then Across the hills and o'er the hills, By many a steep ascent.

"On steady horse they went their way, My strapping shoulders bore them well. Across the hills and o'er the hills, By valleys green and gold: The gypsy to his tent I took, The landlord for his rent I took, The lover to his lady's hearth, The farmer to his fold."

And now you carry motor-cars, Are broad and white and fair to see, Important people know you well, So straight you are and strong, And now you carry kings sometimes, The tramp of armies rings sometimes, Across the hill and o'er the hills Your mighty ways along.

"Yes, now I carry kings sometimes, Important people know me well, And men of wealth and motor-cars I bear from town to town. If only I could know them now, What wonders I could show them now, The simple folk that loved me once, Before I gained renown."

Dear road, your secret tell me now, Who also would be great like you, And rise above my present lot, And lose my humble name, How came it that the bridle-path, The slender, fond, and idle path, That once you were in days gone by Has won so great a fame?

"Grim engines have gone over me, With granite have they walled me in, With iron tools they wrought at me, And labored long and late, 'Twas thus I had to pay for it, And there's no other way for it— They hammer down your wayward earth, And so they make you great." —H. H. Bashford.

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Reward

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.—George Elliot.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917

EDITORIALS

Definition and Decision

EVENTS of the last ten days in the United States have greatly aided in giving definiteness to individual thinking, and fixity to administrative policy, in respect to international affairs. The Senate filibuster, which revealed the presence and influence of an aggressive element diametrically at variance with general opinion and determined to disregard and, if possible, to overcome it, aroused and solidified, as nothing else had done, the indignation and patriotism of the country. A condition that had frequently been exposed in other ways, through the press and on the platform mainly, and as frequently put down as an exaggeration, was now at last realized by the mass of the people. It was seen to have become possible for some Americans to be made so subservient to alien interests at the national capital as to clog the proceedings of Congress and, in an important degree, block the machinery of government.

That the legislation sought by the President for the protection of United States shipping should have been defeated by a small group of senators, manifestly out of sympathy with the sentiments and ideals of the great majority of the people, caused undisguised amazement not unmixed with alarm. At once a question arose as to the extent to which disaffection had been developed in the United States by secret propaganda. The President, however, was among the earliest to see that the uncovering of disloyalty in the Senate marked a step toward its extinction. For one thing the exposure served immediately to divide the population into two classes, placing on one side those who were for the United States, first, last, and all the time, and on the other those who were of doubtful allegiance.

The course of the Executive became clearer. He made his position known to the country in more definite terms than ever before. The treaties and laws relating to the armament of merchantmen became clearer to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State. The duty of the Senate became clearer, and, almost forthwith, it abandoned a cherished and century-old tradition rather than let a custom hinder the carrying out of the national wish as voiced by the President. Thus the way was prepared for an executive order putting the merchant marine of the United States on the defensive; finally, these developments led to the issuance of a proclamation calling Congress in extraordinary session, regardless of all previous misgivings of the President as to the wisdom of taking such a course.

In short, the Senate filibuster has been the means of bringing the various branches of the Government into unity, of replacing waverling indecision with fixity of purpose, of giving orderliness to thought and action. For the first time since the beginning of August, 1914, is the attitude of the United States toward the European situation defined to the satisfaction of the citizen. At length there is a settled policy, a goal to be reached, and an end to be achieved.

The plan of operations is already inaugurated. There has been no waiting for Congress to assemble. There is no waiting for formal sanction of the step taken to protect United States shipping and the lives of United States citizens on the high seas. The President does not now, apparently, entertain a doubt as to the full cooperation of Congress, regardless of party or of faction. Politically, the new Senate is Democratic; the new House is in doubt, with the probabilities favoring a Republican organization. But there is, in both the Senate and the House, a sentiment that will not brook obstruction, on partisan grounds, of such legislation as may be called for by the emergency. The leaders on both sides have given assurance that Congress will confirm any action which the President may take previous to April 10, on which day, at noon, the extra session is to begin, and that the legislative branch of the Government will withhold from him no support, financial or other, for which he may call during the session.

From all appearances, the extra session will be long. Should war between the United States and Germany result from the armament of American merchant shipping, or should peace be hastened by such action, and the latter is to be fervently desired, Congress will have many and momentous problems to be dealt with. It seems likely that the extra session will merge with the first regular session in December. The times are such as to demand that all the branches and offices of the Government shall be active, and be held up to the highest standard of efficiency. Since the Nation finally enters upon the performance of a task that has been pressing upon it for recognition through all these months, the desire of its people must be that this task shall be prosecuted with patience, persistence, skill, and confidence, until peace, on a stable basis, is secured.

Gustave Hervé's Advice

THERE is something peculiarly interesting in the position which Gustave Hervé has carved out for himself in the public life of France, during the last two and a half years. The man who, before the war, was notorious throughout the country for his antipatriotism, has come to be regarded as one of the soundest and sanest patriots in all France, and his opinions are held in esteem by people of many divergent views. M. Hervé may criticize the Government, may hurl his invectives against the press censor, and may be entirely intolerant of incompetence in any direction; but the French public has come to be assured of two things which give it a special confidence in the editor of *La Victoire*, namely, his impartiality and the unwavering steadfastness with which he puts France before all else.

It is for these reasons that M. Hervé can, without the slightest suspicion of presumption, address the

French people through his paper, and warn them, praise them, or encourage them, as the occasion may require. Recently, he has been telling his readers how, in his opinion, it would be well for Frenchmen to turn themselves towards the development of what he calls the coming "great and final offensive in the West." With that astonishing balance of judgment which is almost piquant in its unexpectedness, as coming from Hervé, the anti-patriot, he would steadily hold thought to the middle course. Let Frenchmen not indulge in the futile and comfortable assumption that their opponents have reached the end of their resources, and cannot make any impression on the Allied front. France has still arrayed against her vast masses of men and matériel. Let them not be surprised if they have to face a recurrence of fighting as severe as that which occurred before Verdun more than a year ago. In the next sentence, however, he rounds on those who fly to the other extreme; who raise the cry of France in danger; who undermine faith in those who are "guarding the line"; and who declare that neither the country nor her army is prepared to meet the impending shock. The Allies, M. Hervé asserts, in so many words, have the men and the matériel to accomplish all that is necessary. The call of the moment, then, is for an understanding faith and an understanding confidence.

So every now and again Gustave Hervé addresses his great constituency, and an ever-increasing number of Frenchmen are coming to recognize that the editor of *La Victoire* usually gives good counsel.

Australian Railways

THE question of the satisfactory or unsatisfactory position of the Australian railways depends for decision, like many other questions, much upon the point of view. If they are regarded only in the light of "paying concerns," the recently issued report of the engineer-in-chief and acting railway commissioner to the Federal Government, Mr. Norris G. Bell, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. All the railways in Australia are, of course, owned by the State, and, for some time past, the working expenses have been on the up grade. There has been a steady increase in wages, and an equally steady advance in the cost of material; whilst the cost of building new lines seems, in one important instance at least, to have been very seriously underestimated.

The condition, however, which the Australian Government has to face is that which all new countries have to meet, namely, that long stretches of railway must be maintained at a loss until the country through which they run has been so far settled as to secure for the line a certain volume of traffic. Railways should, it can scarcely be doubted, be regarded in the same light as roads. If it is for the national welfare that the people of the country should have good roads over which to travel, in order that they may get quickly and securely from place to place, it is equally to the advantage of the country that they should be afforded every possible facility in the matter of railways.

Australia has exceptional facilities for designing its railway system so as to meet this demand in the best possible way. It has a number of advantages not possessed by older countries. It is only at the threshold of its career as a nation, and, in laying its plans for the future, it is able, to a large extent, to think in continents instead of in states. It is able to lay its plans so as to meet the probable developments of the future, and it is in no sense constrained, as were many of the older countries, to work very largely in the dark, and progress simply by meeting the first need, making the best of the whole, however it might work out. Anything that can be done by due economy, by the steady perfecting of organization, by a watchful justice in the matter of wages, and so on, should, of course, be done; but the question of mere immediate return will never hamper the large and comprehensive railway projects of the far-seeing statesmen in a new country.

Development of Canadian Resources

NOR until the beginning of the European war, indeed, not until some time thereafter, did the people of Canada become fully awakened to the necessity of utilizing, to their fullest extent, the latent and undeveloped agricultural resources of the Dominion. With the realization that England could not, for the time being at least, look to Russia for any portion of her wheat supply, and that importations from India, and even the United States, were more difficult to obtain because of the greatly increased cost of shipping, Canada, inspired by patriotism, and, perhaps, incidentally, by the higher prices which wheat was certain to bring, responded generously, in 1915, with a total of 342,948,000 bushels of wheat harvested in the Western provinces, compared with 140,058,000 bushels grown in 1913. But, in spite of equal efforts made in 1916, the yield, because of unfavorable conditions as to labor and climate, fell back to 199,990,000 bushels.

During these years there has been carried on, in some form or another, in the several provinces, under the direction of the Dominion Government, an organized campaign, designed to impress the necessity of utilizing to its fullest every natural resource. Before the harvesting season of 1915 there was conducted by the Department of Agriculture a campaign of "Patriotism and Production." This was followed by a campaign of "Production and Thrift." The movement now has taken form in a national educational campaign which embraces every town, city and community in Canada, and in which universal cooperation is invited and urged. As an adjunct, a system of experimental farms has been established, extending from coast to coast, where experts will direct the work and the planting of crops adapted to the particular locality. In view of the recently promulgated British order restricting imports, special attention will be directed to the production of wheat, oats, peas, beans, meats, butter, cheese, and eggs.

Vitally associated with the problem of increased pro-

duction are the problems of labor and land settlement. Information from many sections of Canada is to the effect that the comparatively small wheat crop of 1916 was due to the difficulty experienced by many farmers in getting sufficient help to sow and harvest. If the additional lands which it is hoped will be utilized this year are to be cultivated by returned or returning soldiers, the shortage of labor will be automatically remedied. But if, instead, additional men are to be sent across the seas, the problem promises to be still more difficult of solution. The question of colonization and settlement is regarded in some quarters as commanding the place of first importance. In the southern half of the three middle Western Provinces, the Dominion has spent vast sums of money and extended her credit in establishing a great agricultural "plant," which is not being utilized to anything approaching its capacity. It is said that in this section there is one mile of railway to every sixty-nine producers. Towns and cities have been built with an eye to the future, rather than with regard to the needs of the present. The need, then, is for settlers; and if quick development of large areas is to be undertaken, the work naturally should begin in that section already prepared for settlement. But it seems that there are difficulties to be met even there, and it is said that the difficulty of acquiring desirable land is soon to be realized. A vast proportion of the arable land in those sections where railroads have been built has been alienated from the Dominion. Of 106,000,000 acres to which the Government has given title within the last few years, not more than 32,000,000 acres, or less than one-third, is being farmed. In the three prairie provinces the total amount under cultivation is not more than 20,000,000 acres.

The Dominion Government is, it seems, confronted with the necessity, before a considerable area of lands in Western Canada can be made available, of finding some way in which these idle lands can be forced on the market at a reasonable price. This, it appears, means cooperation or expropriation.

"Coal Oil Johnny"

CONTRARY to an impression quite general in this generation, the "get-rich-quick" period in American history did not begin yesterday. It was on with great vigor in '49, when men, in California and Nevada, went to bed paupers and got up millionaires; it was on in the days when Western farms and swamps were being metamorphosed, overnight, into crowded cities; it was on with immense force in gold-mining and railroad-wrecking days on Wall Street; it fairly bubbled and gushed when the plain people of Venango County, Pennsylvania, began to "strike" oil, and to realize upon their strikes. Rockefeller, Payne, Archbold, Rogers, and the rest had not appeared in the petroleum field. It was too early for combination or monopoly. Refineries must yet be constructed, railroads must be brought into line, there must be a systematic method of "crowding out the little fellow," before the big fellows could come into control.

William McClintock and his wife, in 1857, owned and occupied a rather hopeless tract of land which, by courtesy in Venango County, was called a farm. There were but two in the family, however, and they succeeded in inducing the reluctant soil to yield more than they needed. Being a philanthropic couple, they decided to adopt a child from the poor farm. They actually adopted two children, a boy named John W. Steele, and his sister.

At about this time, the farmers along certain of the streams in Venango County discovered that an oily substance floated on the water. They were largely an ignorant and a superstitious people. When the streams settled into little pools the people secured the oil by spreading blankets or woolen cloths over the water. These they wrung out, bottling the oil and using it for medicine. One day there came into the neighborhood of the "oil springs" a man who could see farther than the others. His name was Edwin L. Drake. Obtaining some financial support, and persuading Mrs. McClintock, then alone, to let him drill in a corner of her farm, he soon had derricks erected all over the place, was pumping oil, and was paying the owner of the farm \$15 for every cask barrel of oil produced. Mrs. McClintock took in money so fast that she found it necessary to buy a safe in which to keep it. Her husband had named the adopted son in his will. She confirmed this. Neither, however, took the precaution to protect the adopted daughter.

The heir waited impatiently for his majority. By this time a great fortune had piled up. When he came into it one of his first acts was to burn some \$5 bills as "lighters." A \$5 bill was the smallest unit of currency he would recognize. He paid \$5 for a shoeshine, for a shave, for a newspaper. He bought suits of clothes for his friends. He pinned \$100 bills on his clothes and paraded through the oil towns. He was displeased with his treatment in a hotel, bought it, and put in his own manager. He attended a Negro minstrel performance and presented one of the "end men" with a magnificent diamond. Was it Duprez and Benedict's, or Skiff and Gaylord's, or "Happy Cal" Wagner's minstrels whom he financed for a whole season? It was one of them, and he got his recompense by marching in procession with the troupe through the streets of the towns in which it performed. Ready money, or money from the regular revenue of the oil wells on the McClintock farm was not coming in as fast as he could use it, so he sold the property for a round \$1,000,000 in cash. This he squandered right and left with a prodigality that eclipsed his previous efforts. One of his caprices was the giving of cabs to hackmen.

He went to New York and spent \$10,000 a day on Broadway for sixty days. He was surrounded and followed by people who flattered him and preyed upon his generosity. He married before his fortune came. Later he neglected his wife. When he became penniless she forgave him. The last phase in the story of "Coal Oil Johnny" was told recently by the Kansas City Star, and is, perhaps, the strangest of all. It is certainly the most satisfying. He went West when "busted" and drove a stage in Nebraska at \$25 a month.

Later he was employed by his own son, a railroad station agent in that State, to wheel trunks and other baggage. Later still, it was rumored that a considerable sum of money which he had overlooked had been saved for him. With his wife, at all events, he returned to Pennsylvania, and settled down quietly and happily on a farm.

Notes and Comments

THIS sort of thing could only happen in Ireland. In a certain house, in Monaghan, there was a large store of "Orange" guns. These guns had been collected for the arming of the Carson forces, in the days before the war. When the Sinn Féin rebellion broke out, the Sinn Féiners let slip their intention of descending on this house, and appropriating the illegal armory. Thereupon, with rightful indignation, the owner of the house notified the police to at once send a force to protect his guns, and prevent the rebels from taking them away. It is said that he was most indignant because the police, being a mere handful, declined to proceed to his aid. Neither did the Sinn Féiners come.

WHATEVER doubts the President of the United States may have had, three weeks ago, with respect to his authority to decree the arming of merchant ships, any doubts on his part as to whether the people of the country are with him in the German situation must have been completely dissipated. This phase of the matter is only another reminder that, whatever else the policy of "watchful waiting" may or may not achieve, it has been proved to have marvelous possibilities as a means of clarifying and solidifying national opinion.

THE amazing fact may hardly be credited, but while cinemas, theaters, and pastry cookshops are being closed in France for patriotic reasons, no restrictions are placed on the cabarets. The necessity for economizing coal is the chief reason for the partial closing of the pastry cooks and the places of amusement, but it takes coal to warm a cabaret, and a public house is a harmful place, while a pastry cook's shop is not. Delegations to M. Poincaré, press articles, public meetings, everything is being done to impress the Government with the necessity for putting down alcohol, but still this amazing inertia continues. "If such is a republican government, long live the Tsar, say I!" exclaims an irrepressible Frenchman.

LIKE a footnote to the great page of war that is being written in Europe comes Costa Rica's complete yet bloodless, and, on the whole, rather orderly revolution. Government "with consent of the governed," it seems, may at times involve the turning out of the Governor. Yet Costa Rica's handling of the matter somehow recalls that comic opera character, of a generation or more ago, who did something or other "so politely that 'twas music to the ear!"

THE modern journalistic invention known as "interviewing" had no attractions for Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent. "I belong to the dark and decent ages," he wrote in 1886. "I never interviewed anybody, except Sir Samuel Baker and a shipwrecked mariner who had strange notions on the subject of cannibalism. In my time this business had not yet been imported into British journalism. But for feebleness of initiative I might have gone down in history as among the pioneers of the science of interviewing. I have seen two Emperors under fire, and witnessed the surrender of the third as prisoner of war. Why did I refrain from confronting Kaiser Wilhelm as he stood by the churchyard wall on the day of Gravelotte, and insisting on knowing his emotions as French shells burst among his soldiers? ... What an effect was missed when absurd scruples of decency restrained me from challenging him!"

MOST popular things in the process of time acquire popular names, and it is a great tribute to the potato that it has acquired so many. Officially, of course, not to say correctly, it is always a "potato"; but colloquially it is often, on occasion, designated a pratie, a tatie, a spud, a murfy, and so on. It is, moreover, in the matter of pronunciation, free from the difficulties experienced by the tomato. No one, so far as can be ascertained, has ever yet had the hardihood to ask for a "po-tah-to."

HAS it come to the point that a donation party may be necessary to the rehabilitation of the White House? New rugs, draperies, furniture, tableware, kitchen utensils, and miscellaneous essentials for comfortable house-keeping are said to be badly needed, in the Executive Mansion, as a result of the failure of Congress, at its last session, to pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, containing an item of \$60,000 for the upkeep of the establishment. A little matter of \$8000 worth of new china, according to the superintendent of buildings, is particularly required. An outfitting "shower," by popular subscription, would not only be a pretty compliment to the President, and Mrs. Wilson, but a fitting rebuke to those gentlemen in Congress who retard and obstruct public business.

THIS is not, however, the only result of congressional neglect. The failure, at the last session, to pass the Army Appropriation Bill is causing no end of embarrassment. Only enough money is on hand to continue the routine work of the department until July 1. Other activities must be stopped, until the extra session shall vote necessary supplies. It seems that abandonment of the Senate rule for the encouragement of filibustering is not the only reform necessary in congressional procedure.

FIGURES indicating unprecedented growth of the United States merchant marine have recently been published. An immense volume of new capital has gone into the shipbuilding industry since the beginning of the war. A question of considerable interest in this connection at present, of course, is whether or not the United States flag is going to protect the output of the United States shipyards.